PARIS.

Fort D'Issy's Garrison Encaged.

France Refuses a Commercial Treaty With Germany.

Important Position Carried by the Versaillists.

Cluseret to be Court-Martialed.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A dispatch from Paris last night confirms the statement that D'Issy has been reoccupied by the Communists.

Torpedoes are placed near the southern forts. On a trial of them five houses were blown into the air.

Cuirassiered batteries will be placed at menaced points of the ramparts. Rails for the purpose will be laid in forty eight hours.

Gen. Rossel forbids all communication with the enemy. No flag of truce will be attended to. Firing will go on as usual.

A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris, at a late hour last night, that the inhabitants of Avenue Deylans had received a notice to leave the arrondissement within twenty-four hours. The concierges are ordered to make returns of all persons occupying apartments.

The Versailles army investing is active, and a decisive action is imminent.

The Balloon Mail Resumed.

A balloon, with letters, left Hotel de Ville to-day.

A great meeting of all the Republican societies is called for Sunday in the court-yard of the Louvre. Ledru Rollin will preside.

It is reported that General Cluseret will be tried for complicity with the Prussians. Gen. Dombowski will be a member of the court-martial.

Seals have been placed on the offices of several notaries public by order of the Commune.

Fruitless Movement on Paris.

LONDON, May 4.—The Times special from Versailles says: On Tuesday night three divisions of the army of the Assembly, under Gen. McMahon, advanced toward the enciente of Paris, through the bois de Boulogne. An entire corps was ordered to follow. Owing to circumstances imprudent to explain the movement was not consummated.

Investment of D'Issy.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—The approaches of the Versailles army to Fort D'Issy being rapidly completed, it is now regarded impossible for the garrison to escape.

The cannonading and musketry fire continue, and several engagements of an unimportant nature have occurred. As a result of these affairs sixty prisoners have been brought in from the front.

M. Favre has gone to Brussels to participate in the peace negotiations.

France Refuses a Commercial Treaty with Germany.

LONDON, May 4.—It is positively stated that President Thiers refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, and that Bismarck has protested against the unjust discrimination made by France against German commerce.

It is reported that the Commune has requested those of the Orleans Princes still in Paris to leave the city.

Insurgent Position Carried.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—The Versailles forces have carried by assault the insurrent position at Saquet mill. One hundred and fifty Communists were killed and ten cannon and 300 prisoners captured. The mill has, however, been evacuated by the Versaillists, as it was exposed to a destructive fire from the insurgent fortifications.

The Algiers Insurrection Unquelled.

LONDON, May 4.—Rumors are circulating that the insurrection in Algeria is extending, and that the government at Versailles is heedless of the growing danger.

VERSAILLES, May 4.—The Assembly yesterday debated the removal of magistrates on account of their political antecedents, as being appointed by Gambetta during his administration of the Government of National Defense. M. Dufaure, Procureur General, said some of these officials had been reinstated, but on the whole he preferred Gambetta's magistrates to those appointed by Napoleon.

It was Thiers, and not the Paris Commune, who issued the recent orders for the expulsion of the Orleans princes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, May 4.—A complimentary dinner was given last evening to Ashbury, by the Thames Yacht Club.

London Times on the Legal Tender Decision.

The Times says the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act is both unjust and violent, and that it will prove a misfortune to the country.

The Peace Convention.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—Baron Von Arnim has gone to Berlin, and the French plenipotentiaries to Versailles, for fresh instructions.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 4—4:30 p. m.—Consols 93¾. Bonds are steady: '62s 90¾; old '65s 90¾; '67s 90¾; 10-40s 86¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $297,000. Sugar 35s on the spot and 30s afloat.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—5 p. m.—Cotton, the market is active and prices are firmer; middling uplands 7¾@7¾d; middling Orleans 7¾@7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export. Wheat, red spring lin@ns 8d. Petroleum, refined 16½d. Other articles unchanged.

The Lease of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Ratified.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 4.—The stockholders of the Nashville and Decatur railroad met at Pulaski to-day, and ratified the lease of their road to the Louisville and Nashville railroad by a large majority.

HEAVY TORNADO.

Great Destruction of Property in Baton Rouge and Vicinity—Several Lives Lost and Many Negroes Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—A tornado swept over Baton Rouge and vicinity Tuesday morning, causing great destruction of property. The north and south walls of the penitentiary, the roof of the shoe factory, and the cells in the south wing of the building were blown away. The whole second story and roof of the starch-house of the United States Arsenal, with 300 feet of the laboratory, a frame building, and the roof of one of the powder magazines were rent in fragments. The roof was torn from the Catholic Church and a large number of frame houses were unroofed and received other damage. The sugar-house and a number of cabins on the plantation of Joseph Bernard were blown down and two negro hailed and several wounded. The sugar-house, gin-house and cabins on the plantation of James McClallen were all destroyed, and many colored persons severely injured. The sugar-house and all the cabins on the plantation of N. S. Fike were blown down, and two colored men killed and a number wounded. Many boats and flats laden with coal were sank. The loss will reach $400,000. During the storm some convicts escaped from the prison, but were recaptured.

GUILTY,

Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney Found Guilty, and to be Degraded from the Ministry.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The ecclesiastical court for the trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney reassembled this morning, when it was announced that the court had agreed upon the following verdict: That said Rev. Charles Edward Cheney is guilty on all the charges and specifications contained in said presentment and which as presbyters, sitting in judgment on the conduct of a brother presbyter, we find our duty an exceedingly painful one, we are obliged to state that, in our opinion, the canonical and ecclesiastical sentence of degradation from the ministry of the Church of Christ should be pronounced upon him. The court then adjourned sine die. It is understood that the sentence will not be pronounced until a week or more shall have elapsed.

BASE BALL.

The Forest Citys of Cleveland Defeated by the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne—2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Olympics, has, in consequence of heavy rain, been postponed until to-morrow.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—A game of base ball at Ft. Wayne, Ind., to-day, between the Kekiongas, of Ft. Wayne, and the Forest City club, of Cleveland, in a game of eight innings, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 2 to 0. The rain prevented a continuance of the game. Great interest was taken as both clubs are candidates for the championship.

Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 4.—A passenger train on the Northwestern railroad, nineteen miles from Nashville, ran off the track to-day, and the engine was precipitated down an embankment one hundred feet. The engineer was fatally hurt and the fireman slightly.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL XLII LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 955

NEW YORK.

Jay Gould Produces the Books and is Admitted to Bail—The Street-car Murder Trial—Two Great Fires—The Republican Central Committee Adopts Resolutions Animadverting Upon Grant's Position and His Pet Scheme.

THE STREET-CAR MURDER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The special plea put in by Wm. Foster, the murderer of Avery D. Putnam, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, this morning, that Judge Cardozo, the presiding justice, was incapacitated from holding this court, inasmuch as he was one of the Judges appointed to hold a general term, was overruled. Whereupon the prisoner pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for next Thursday peremptorily.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MASS MEETING.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold a mass meeting, at Steinway Hall, May 10th. Eminent speakers are advertised.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire at No. 37 Beekman street this morning damaged Wills & Smith, printers and lithographers, to the amount of $10,000; Fenand A. Sage, dates in hand years, $5,000; Chas. S. Spaulding, paper dealer, $3,000. The building was damaged $9,500. Insurance not ascertained.

ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS VS. ERIE

The adjourned examination before the Master in reference in the case of Heath & Raphael was continued this evening. Jay Gould, for whom an attachment has been issued, voluntarily surrendered himself to Marshal Sharp, and was present at the examination. The proceedings being opened, Mr. Southmayd, called for the stock ledgers used from September 4th, 1870, to January 14th, 1871, and they were produced. The transfer books called for in the order were also produced and examined by counsel. The original convertible bonds upon which the new issue of 30,000 shares of stock were based were also produced and taken possession of by the master. Southmayd then asked Gould if there were any other bonds of the company except those produced showing receipts by the Erie Company of money received for convertible bonds on proceeds from sales of stock. Gould replied that there were no books but those produced. Southmayd asked if there was not a book in which entries were made of the issue of convertible bonds. Gould replied that there was a minute book of the executive committee, also a minute book of the board, which were produced with the others. Southmayd—"Is there any book in which those convertible bonds were entered apart from outstanding obligations of the company?" Gould replied that there were no other books. All the books and documents were then critically examined by the counsel, and the Master certified that all was correct.

GOULD ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Gould was then admitted to bail by Master White in $10,000, H. N. Smith and E. K. Williams being his bondsmen. It has transpired that the production of the Erie Railroad Company's books, in court to-day, was in consequence of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Erie directors held last evening. At the meeting in question, Gould stated that he was desirous of pushing the litigation to a termination, and suggested that a modification in the by-laws of the company would permit him to produce the books in compliance with the order of the court. The resolution was accordingly passed unanimously.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day held its one hundred and third annual meeting and elected Wm. D. Dodge, President; George Opdyke and W. S. Griffith, Vice Presidents, Francis S. Lathrop, Treasurer, and George Wilson, Secretary.

THE GREAT BROOKLYN FIRE OF WEDNESDAY.

The loss by the burning of Prentice & Co.'s hat factory at Brooklyn was $380,000; insurance, $170,000; principally in New York and Brooklyn companies. The water-power mill factory of Rollins & Co., was damaged to the extent of $50,000; insured. A number of small buildings were also badly damaged, and a large quantity of furniture destroyed. The total loss will reach nearly half a million.

MONUMENT TO BISHOP KINGSLEY.

It is proposed by prominent Methodists to erect a monument to Bishop Kingsley at Beirut.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company held another meeting last evening and reiterated their charges against the officers of the institution.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Board of Indian Commissioners to-day made the following awards: Belcher, sugar refinery at St. Louis, 761,500 pounds of sugar; J. N. Marin, Cheyenne, 1,016,250 pounds of flour, for the Red Cloud Agency.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Resolutions were reported by a special committee at the meeting of the Republican General Committee this evening, disapproving of the action of the Administration in regard to Senator Sumner, advising the relinquishment of the San Domingo scheme, and approving the conduct of Senator Fenton. The San Domingo resolutions elicited some opposition, but all were adopted.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 4—P. M.

The Gold market was dull but steady at 111 @111¼. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $17,000,000.

The bids for gold at the Treasury amounted to $8,500,000 and the sales were $2,000,000, averaging 111¼.

The Government bond market was dull and a fraction lower than yesterday, but closed firm.

The Stock market opened weak, which encouraged the bears to sell the market, when the bulls, assisted by the short interest, created a call in and rallied the market, which closed up firm. Reading and Lake Shore have been the chief features of the day. Erie took a start late in the day and sold up to 26¾. Ohios and Western Union Telegraph also became active.

The money market was easy at 5 per cent. State securities were dull. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110¾
Coupons of '62	110¾
Coupons of '64	110¾
Coupons of '65	110¾
Do new	110¾
Coupons of '67	110¾
Coupons of '68	110¾
Ten-forties	108¾
Currency 6's	118¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	86¾	Ohio Virgin's	68¾
Old Tenn	67¾	Old N. Car	47¾
New Tenn	67¾	New N. Car	25
New Virg'a. 71	69		

STOCKS.

Canton	83	Rock Island	114¾
Western U. Tel	47¾	N. J. Cen'l	101¾
Quicksilver	11¾	St. Paul	62¾
Mariposo	6¾	Do preferred	80¾
Do preferred	20¾	Tol. & Wabash	81¾
Alabama Express	88	Do preferred	79¾
Adams Express	58	Ft. Wayne	97¾
Amer. Express	58	Terre Haute	33
U. S. Express	57¾	Do preferred	58
Chic. & Alton	118¾	Do preferred	135
N. Y. Cent'l con	96¾	Ohio & Miss'pi	31¾
N. Y. Cent'l scrip	25¾	C. C. and C	93¾
Erie preferred	44¾	Burlington	150
Hudson	100¾	Lake Shore	100¾
Do preferred	138	C. C. & I. O	22¾
Reading	104¾	Ft. Wayne	104¾
Mich. Central	122¾	Union Pacific	32¾
Pittsburg	124¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100¾
Northwestern	69	Union Pac. do	89
Do preferred	86¾		

PERCY LEONARD.

An Account of his Release from Custody.

[From the Chicago Times, May 2.]

The last scene in the Scanland tragedy has closed, and the curtain has dropped. The denouement has not been unexpected by the great mass of our citizens, and has taken few by surprise. On yesterday his prison doors were thrown open, and Percy A. Leonard walked forth a free man.

The first case taken up by the grand jury on yesterday morning was this. Leonard was held in custody on a coroner's warrant upon a charge of murder. It is understood that substantially the same evidence was laid before the jury that was produced at the coroner's inquest. The investigation occupied about two hours, and the grand jury, after hearing the testimony, came to the conclusion that the killing of Dr. Scanland by Leonard was a justifiable homicide, being in self-defense, and ignored the bill presented.

On Sunday afternoon, in advance of the report of the grand jury, which has not yet been returned into court, the prisoner was released from confinement in the county jail on the following order issued by the State's attorney:

STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1871.

The sheriff will please discharge Percy A. Leonard charged with the murder of Simeon H. Scanland from custody. The grand jury has investigated the case and has found no bill against him. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

Throughout the day Mr. Leonard had been outwardly composed and confident of acquittal, but the joyful news completely unmanned him for a time. His young wife, who had undergone untold agonies of anxiety since the fatal occurrence; his sister, herself of a husband whom she loved devotedly by the hand of a brother, were with him and received him back to freedom with joy and thanksgiving. All who witnessed the meeting of the husband with his wife and of the stricken sister with her brother were visibly affected.

The congratulations of the relatives of Mr. Leonard being over, a number of his intimate personal friends offered their heartiest felicitations at his release from confinement. There was a season of hand-shaking and a cordial interchange of the liveliest sentiments of friendship. The jailer and the turnkeys came in for their share of the thanks for the kindness with which they had treated Mr. Leonard during his incarceration.

Leonard was at once conveyed from the jail to the house of his father-in-law, in the West division, where it is understood he will remain for the present.

☞ About 50,000 canary birds have already been imported this season by Philadelphia and New York dealers.

WASHINGTON.

A Bad Showing for the New Loan at Home and Abroad.

Grant's Organ on General Sherman's New Orleans Speech.

The President Issues His Expected Kuklux Proclamation.

IT IS FULL TEXT.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

POOR SHOWING FOR THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The subscriptions to the new loan, which the Treasury confidently anticipated would be largely increased after the disbursement of the May Interest on the five-twenties and the delivery of new bonds, continue to run less than a hundred thousand dollars a day, and in the total have not reached a third of the first two hundred millions placed on the market. Advices from Europe report that not a dollar has been taken there, while the fiscal agents in this country report that capital derived from the sale of five-twenties is seeking investment in first-class mortgage railway bonds in preference to a government bond of a lower rate of interest. The result of this condition of things is a determination to change the programme at home and abroad. Already Treasurer Spinner has been sent to Europe with fresh instructions, and next week the Assistant Treasurer will leave for London on a similar mission. The President spent some time at the Treasury Department to-day, conferring with its officials and discussing the offers which foreign bankers have made in all cases. It appears that a more liberal commission is urged by the foreign bankers and agents.

REVENUE REDUCTION.

On the first of June the Internal Revenue Bureau will commence a further reduction of internal revenue officers and a consolidation of revenue districts. This is rendered necessary by the abolition of the special and license taxes, except on distilled spirits and tobacco, on the first of the present month.

CURTIN NOT COMING HOME.

The statement that ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, now Minister to Russia, has been tendered the Postmaster Generalship, is without any foundation, as Mr. Cresswell has no intention of retiring. The President does not desire to make a change in that office.

THE FIRST AMERICAN VESSEL THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

The U. S. steamer Wachusett, now fitting out at New York, will leave this country about the middle of June, for the Asiatic squadron by way of the Suez canal. She will be command ed by Capt. Cushman, who bore an active part in the attack and capture of Fort Fisher, and will be the first vessel of this navy to pass through the canal.

REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

General Sherman will return to Washington shortly from his Southern inspection tour, when it is expected that a general order will be issued from the War Department, reorganizing the different military districts throughout the country.

SUPPLIES TO DISSATISFIED INDIANS.

Preparations are being made at the interior Department for sending immediate supplies to the dissatisfied Indians of Red Cloud's band.

EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The Administration officials and newspapers here do not know what to make of Gen. Sherman's New Orleans speech. The paper that pretends to be the President's organ says this morning: "We do not believe that General Sherman said any such thing, because only a short time since we heard him express in very strong terms exactly the contrary opinion. If he did say so, what shall we call it—one of his erratic growls, or shall we call it a bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination?"

MAIL CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for the mail route for Elko to Boise City, Idaho, 280 miles and back, increased from three to seven times per week, to Parker, Fuller & Barlow, who are ordered $14,000 additional per annum pro rata from the 1st inst.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S RETURN.

Secretary Boutwell returned to-night.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation:

The act of Congress entitled an Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other purposes, approved April 20th, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all the United States officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. Inasmuch as the necessity therefor is will known to have arisen from the frequent, persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disorderly persons in certain localities lately the theater of insurrection and military conflict, I so particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of the local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States and the equal and impartial citizens equal protection of the law. Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public opinion is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any extraordinary powers, thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive wherever and whenever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to the law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict, now written in our Constitution, and by due and proper enforcement of equal, just, and impartial laws in every part of the country. Where the people of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of the results so earnestly sought upon the part of the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color and in every section of the country. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

ABSURD REPORTS ABOUT THE NEW TREATY.

New York, May 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says this morning: Many efforts have been made, it is alleged by the Joint High Commission, to prejudice the treaty before-hand in the minds of the people, and to create a false impression as to its contents. The most noticeable is that which seeks to create the belief that the American Commissioners have allowed the claims of British subjects to be put down as set-off to the Alabama claims, and allowed them to enter into the basis of the settlement to the amount of about $30,000,000. It is also stated in the public prints that the English Commissioners have presented claims to be considered for slaves owned by English subjects, and freed by the the United States Government during the war. As British laws make the holding of slaves by British subjects a felony, the absurdity of this report is apparent. There is also authority for the statement that all reports regarding counter claims of England are false and malicious.

THE NEW LOAN NEGOTIATION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President called at the Treasury Department to-day, and had a long interview with acting Secretary Richardson relative to the financial situation, and especially with regard to the new loan negotiation. Secretary Boutwell will return Saturday.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Judge Granger, Recorder General of the Land Office, has resigned.

The Postmaster General has appointed George A. Bangs, special agent, vice George B. Armstrong, resigned.

The condition of Mr. Corcoran is not so favorable.

General Pleasanton will not decide the New York central scrip dividend for some time to come.

PERSONAL.

Lord Walsingham, a distinguished English agriculturalist, left yesterday for California, and Lord Goodrich, son of Earl De Gray, is starting in the same direction.

CONNECTIOUT.

The Board of Canvassers in Session—Reported Errors in the Count for Governor.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 4.—The Legislative Committee of Canvassers of votes met at the State-house to-day. Ingersoll, Seymour and Northrop, Democratic members of the committee, who asked to be excused from serving, were not present, although the House did not vote to excuse them. Evidence was taken in the Cheshire case, showing that 233 votes were counted for Jewell and 216 for English, and so declared and returned by the Republican moderator; while the Democratic moderator declared the vote for Jewell as two hundred and ten and for English as two hundred and sixteen, and so returned it, deducting twenty-three votes from the Republican ticket on the ground that twenty-three names were informally registered. There was no dispute about the count, and no evidence to show for whom the twenty-three men voted; in fact, it appeared that only twenty-one of them voted at all. All had been admitted as electors and registered. A deduction of twenty-three was made by the Democratic presiding officer from all the Republican candidates. The evidence in the Enfield case shows that twenty-four more votes were declared than there were names checked on the list. Both parties believed there was an error in the count. The ballot box was sealed at the close of the count. The committee have gone to Enfield this morning to count the votes in the box, and the committee will go to New Haven to-morrow.

LATER.—HARTFORD, CT., May 4.—The Committee on the Election of the Legislature examined the votes in the ballot box at Enfield to-day, and found that a package of votes for the Democratic State ticket which had been called off to the tallyman on election day as containing 96 votes, really contained but 76. The mistake occured by the manner in which the figures were endorsed on the package.

The 7 was rounded at the top, so that on turning the figure bottom side up it looked like a 6, and looking at it in this way when calling it off the counter gave it to the tallyman as 96. This takes twenty from the total vote of English. The committee will go to New Haven Friday, and should they find no errors in the count there the real vote, according to the present developments, would stand, English 47,476; Jewell 47,473; scattering 11. As neither English nor Jewell, in such case, has a majority of the votes cast, the Legislature will have to choose the Governor by ballot.

THE DISTILLERS.

Regulations Adopted in the Session at Cincinnati Yesterday.

PROTECTION OF THE TRADE.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The distillers, about one hundred in number, who have been in secret session since yesterday morning, today adopted by-laws, and adjourned to meet on the 31st inst. to elect directors and officers. The by-laws provide that each person, firm or association manufacturing spirits distilled from grain, is entitled to become a stockholder, each one of whom shall have one vote for each share. The board of directors consist of twenty one or more members. The States of New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee and Wisconsin are to have one each and the balance to be distributed according to registered capacity. The president of the board shall have general supervision of the subject of regulation; he may suspend all officers but the Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and generally shall perform all the duties usually performed by the heads of manufacturing and commercial houses. Article eight provides that every member shall, on becoming a member, as soon as the President shall be elected, execute and deliver to the President in his or their individual name, but in trust for the use and benefit of said association, according to the laws of the State in which is situated the property described, a lease of his or their distillery, together with the premises and appurtenances thereto attached and belonging, in the name of the person or association holding or owning the same for a term of three years, and said lease shall, among other things, contain the stipulation that the President, in his official capacity, but for the use of the Association, shall have and be in the actual possession of the distillery premises and appurtenances in said lease specified, and be so deemed in law, by reason of the consent of the parties thereto. And it shall be further provided in said lease that, should the lessor or lessors of said lease or leases use, occupy, or operate the distilleries, or any of them mentioned in any such lease, it shall be deemed in no wise to omit said president of actual possession of said described premises, and that he shall have full power and authority in law and fact to enter upon said premises by himself or any person by him authorized, to stop and prevent the further running or operating of such distillery or distilleries, he first giving such notice, as shall be prescribed by the rules and bylaws that may be adopted by the board of directors of this association. Provided, however, that said president shall in all things mentioned in this article be governed by and under the control of the board of directors. It is expressly understood that in no case shall any lien by lease be taken in the name of the association without the immediate lessee in the proper form the consent of the association, under section 8 of the act of July 20, 1868, laws of the United States; that the said lien be waived as against the United States, said waiver to be in form approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Provided, however, that in cases where members shall be unable to execute the foregoing leave, the board of directors may take such other security as in the ir judgment may be sufficient for the purpose. It is further expressly declared that nothing to be contained in the lease that shall in any manner release said lessors from liability to the Government of the United States or from compliance with the revenue laws of the same. It shall the lessee be required to register said distiller, or to do any other act required to be done by the owner or person in actual possession of said premises so leased under the laws of the United States in violation of the internal revenue thereof, nor shall the lessee be held or regarded liable for any waste, wear, or damage to property thereby leased during the continuance of the lease arising from any cause whatever. Article 9th provides that the board shall have exclusive power to regulate the production of spirits; shall have power to order the starting and closing of distilleries, and to determine the number of bushels each distillery shall mash, and no member shall be allowed to start up or continue to run except by the consent of the board or executive committee in writing duly stamped with the Company's seal. Provided, however, that every distiller who wishes or prefers to run his distillery by giving a notice to the board as may by days prescribed to the time he wishes to commence, shall be allowed to run as many bushels as is his proportion, according to the size of his distillery, to the amount of a spirits required to be made to supply the demand of the United States, such amount to be determined by the board, or such other rule or regulations ordered to be made by the board. The board of arbitration and executive committee provides for the duty enjoined on each member to inform on distillers who are failing in any way to comply with the laws for the collection of revenue. A majority of six may dissolve the association with thirty days' notice. The Board of Directors by a third vote of the whole number may provide general regulations for the purchase and sale of spirits produced by the association, upon the mutual benefit plan, when the interests of the association require it. About $100,000 of stock were subscribed, and W. S. Ridgway appointed temporary Secretary and Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS.

What Grant's Visit Effected—Removal of Democratic Employes—Phoebe Cousins Graduates as an L. L. B.—Premiums for Cotton.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The Evening Dispatch announces that all the Federal offices of this city are to be subjected to a thorough overhauling, and all employes that voted the Democratic ticket are to be discharged. This movement is said to be the result of certain statements made to the President during his late visit here.

A bank clerks' mutual benefit association, similar to that in New York, is to be organized here.

Miss Phoebe W. Cousins, who has gained considerable reputation as a lecturer on woman suffrage and kindred subjects, graduated to-day as bachelor of laws in the law school of Washington University in this city.

A number of prominent merchants interested in cotton formed an association to-day for the purpose of raising $10,000, to be awarded as premiums for cotton at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held the first week in October.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Some Reflections Concerning the Combatants and Candidates—Frankfort's Hospitality—Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., May 4, 1871.

The Democratic State Convention concluded its labors to-day, and adjourned sine die. The ticket is presented to the Democracy for its support in the coming political campaign, and they will appreciate its merits. The Convention was on some occasions rather boisterous, but it is doubtful if any other body so numerously composed, and each individual zealous for the success of his friend, would have been more orderly. The Convention transacted its business under embarrassing circumstances. The hall in which they met was entirely too small in dimensions to accommodate even the regularly accredited delegates, and as there were many spectators who took the precaution to secure front seats early in the day, many delegates were unable to obtain admission. The truth is, that our State Convention should be held at Louisville, where there are halls of sufficient capacity to accommodate any reasonable number that may be in attendance

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A few reflections over the contest just closed may not be inappropriate. The Governor's place was the chief point of attraction and excited great interest. This was heightened by the introduction of the popular J. Proctor Knott at a late day in the canvas. The other candidates were announced months before, and at least two-thirds of the counties in the State had instructed their delegates how they should vote. Mr. Knott entered the race with only a single county instructed to vote for him. It is therefore surprising that he should have outstripped all others but the successful candidate. He made an extraordinary canvass, even if he failed to secure the highest prize, and proved himself to be a favorite with the Democracy of Kentucky. His failure to secure the nomination is attributed by some to the action of an indiscretious friend, who prematurely placed him in nomination, but an analysis of the vote, together with other information within the knowledge of your correspondent, convinces him that no one, not even McCreery, with strength and popularity could have beaten Leslie. He had

A SURE THING.

Louisville threw a solid hundred votes for him, and besides she gave him the service of a number of adroit political schemers. The Louisville and Nashville railroad espoused his cause, and the tobacco interest of the State labored in his behalf. Besides this, he was groomed for the race by the Hon Jas. P. Bates, of Warren county, who maneuvered his forces with consummate tact and skill. Mr. Leslie's place as Governor afforded advantages well understood by the initiated, and secured many votes. So, altogether, his position was almost impregnable and the result a logical conclusion.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The nomination of John G. Carlisle for Lieutenant Governor indicates that very property that monstrous humbug, the Cincinnati Southern Railway, played an insignificant part in the fight. Mr. Carlisle was an avowed advocate of that measure, yet he received a generous and cordial support from his opponents. He possesses a high order of ability, and deserves will for his valuable services to the party. Mr. Carlisle is by odds the ablest man on the ticket. The other nominees, with the exception of Mr. Henderson, are now incumbents of the offices to which they will be re-elected, and are well known to the State in their official capacity.

GENEROUS HOSPITALITY.

Your correspondent cannot conclude his report without acknowledging thanks for himself and others to Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of the Frankfort Yeoman. He kept "open house" and dispensed the most generous hospitality to his confreres of the press. His handsome entertainment and his pleasant manners made pleasurable a visit that otherwise had been one of exhaustive labor. O.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Proceedings of American Medical Association—Adjournment to Meet Next Year in Philadelphia—The Banner Presbyterian Church in the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The American Medical Association was busy all day over the resolution on the admission of female delegates, though no female applicants are in attendance. The second prize was awarded to Dr. Benj. Howard, of New York, for an essay on the direct method of artificial respiration for the treatment of persons apparently dead from suffocation, from drowning or from other causes. The first was awaided to Dr. E. R. Taylor, of Sacramento, on the chemical constitution of the life.

LATER.—The Medical Association has indefinitely postponed the motion to construe the constitution so as not to exclude the female delegates. Dr. Henry O. Marcey, of Boston, Chairman of the Committee on Vaccination, was removed for insulting language towards the Association in an article on vaccination published in the Homeopathic Journal. The Convention elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. D. W. Yandell, of Kentucky; Vice Presidents, Thos. M. Logan, of California; C. T. Ives, of Alabama; R. M. Mitchell, of Alabama; J. K. Bartlett, of Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary, D. Murray, of Chester; Librarian, F. A. Ashford, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, C. Weston, District of Columbia. The Convention will meet next year at Philadelphia.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scott, of this city, raised $58,000 to apply on the five million memorial fund, or double the entire apportionment for California. This, with but one hundred and six y-two members, is claimed as the banner church in the Union.

CINCINNATI.

The Newport, Ky., Murder Trial—Suicide in Covington, Ky.—The Brookville, Ind., Murder Trial.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The jury, in the case of Joseph Wilson, indicted for the murder of Michael Murray, in Newport, went out at 5 o'clock this morning, returning in two hours. They reported that they could not, up to that time, agree. They were placed in charge of the sheriff till to-morrow morning.

John A. Birkley, a drug clerk, committed suicide with strychnine early this morning in Covington.

The work of impaneling the jury in the case of McDonald, the clerk, charged with the murder of Thos. Harrison, was completed in Brookville, Indiana, to-day. The jury are to read no newspapers unless the reports of the proceedings are cut out, and are to have no conversation with each other on the subject of the trial. The examination of witnesses will proceed to-morrow. Fletcher Dewees, who is claimed as an important witness for the defense, and who has been at large, charged with another crime, reported here to-day.

The Coming Mace-Coburn Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—Considerable excitement prevails in the sporting circles among sporting men here. A large amount of money has been staked on the battle. Steamers will leave Detroit, Buffalo, Erie, Penn., and readvenue at Erie. The place selected will not be officially announced till the day of the fight.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Joe Coburn and his trainers were in town to-day on their way to the fighting ground, when the former received a dispatch stating that his wife died at 2 o'clock. Coburn left for New York on the 6 p. m. train, and, before doing so, he announced that the death would not make necessary the postponement of the fight with Mace, and that he would be on hand at the time appointed.

Paducah and Gulf Railroad.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—Articles of consolidation of the Mississippi River and Paducah and Gulf railroads were signed here to-day. The work completing the former is to be commenced immediately.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. C. A. GILL, JUDGE PRO TEM.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Elizabeth Shaw and E. Goosnidge, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. A. Dutton and Albert Davis, same; discharged.

Frank Castle, disorderly conduct; discharged. John McCain, aged 13 years, same; committed to House of Refuge. Josephine Hoy, aged 5 years; sent to St. Xavier's Institute. Farman Garrett, disorderly; fined $10. David Talbott and Samuel Green, same; dismissed at the cost. Dan McCue and Pat Connell, same; fined $10 each.

Milton Bullitt, assault and battery on Mary Johnson with intent to commit a rape; continued until to-morrow.

William Higgins, indecent exposure of his person; fined $20.

Ida Fielden, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; discharged.

Garret Joner, abuse of family; continued until to-morrow.

Rose Champin was discharged from workhouse.

Robert Murphy, abuse of family; discharged.

Charles Goshaw was sworn as a witness.

Henry Kelly, up upon the person of Susan Smith, a negro girl, aged ten years; committed to answer.

Lucy Gray, accessory before the fact in the crime of rape upon the person of Susan Smith; by Henry Kelly; discharged.

Thomas Butler, stealing four dozen of pocket cutlery from Moss & Semple; held to answer in $300 bond.

John Keegan, stealing a skiff from Charles Selzage; continued until to-morrow.

Wm. Ryan, shooting Charles Jones with intent to kill, no witnesses; discharged.

Lawrence Formson and Stephen Taylor, stealing a shawl from Miss Tivis; fined $10 each and required to give $200 bond for six months.

Charles Brown, suspected felon; continued.

John Brentlinger, Henry Curley, Fred. Tels, James Youngan, John Winsor, John Meagher, Phil. Corn, W. Francis, Jesse May, George Gore, Joseph Hinkle, Frank Nicholas, Martin Stafford and Frank Cambrella, were committed to jail for six hours for contempt of court.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. R

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

ONE AND FOUR DAYS—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Notices are taken by the week or month, and rates for each will be furnished on application. Yearly advertisers will be charged for all matter inserted in the Daily, Weekly, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Sunday, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Yearly editions.

Notices in the "Daily" or "Weekly," "Reading," &c., 25 cents per line. "Special Notices," 20 cents per line. "Special Notices," 10 cents per line, leaded or solid.

"City Features," 6 cents per line. "City Items," 10 cents per line. "Local Notices," 20 cents per line. "Special Notices," 10 cents per line, leaded or solid.

Medical, "Astrology," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Bills and acknowledgments of entertainments double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1, special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all letters which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Mr. Lewis McQuown has retired from the editorial charge of the Glasgow Times.

Mr. John H. Dills announces himself a candidate for the Legislature from Harrison county.

Mrs. James Wornall, of this county, is said to own a cow that gives ten gallons of milk per day.

A son of Mr. John G. Yelman, of Lexington, was very severely bitten a day or two since by an enraged dog in the place.

Judge J. H. Hollibay consents to become a candidate for the State Senate from the district of which Nicholas county forms a part.

Stanton and Ballou, two prisoners confined in the jail at Burkesville, Cumberland county, made desperate escape one night last week by cutting a hole through the wall.

The tobacco bar is proving terribly destructive to the tobacco plants of Daviess and adjoining counties. The injury already suffered by the planters of Daviess county is very serious.

There is nearly half a square of the most valuable property in Lexington upon which buildings upon it, that has been for a long time, and still is, exempt from taxation arising from an old city charter.

A man named Spencer was killed at his home, a short distance from Hardinsburg, Wolfe county, on Saturday night last. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, no one knowing who did it, nor the cause that led to the deed.

The residence of Mr. W. M. Wilson, living near Bear Wallow, in Barren county, was destroyed by fire night before last. Mr. Wilson and family barely escaped the flames, and had not time to save anything from the burning building.

Says the Paris True Kentuckian: "Harry Taylor, a late milliner of this place, has opened an establishment in broadway, New York, and is puffed by the papers there as the man milliner of America. A bridal veil made by himself is valued at $300."

The editor of the Elizabethtown News has been shown a letter written from Uptonville, stating that a Mrs Webb was shot at that place on Monday night last, supposed to have been done by her husband. The letter did not state whether death ensued or not.

The following is a statement of the collections in the Sixth district of Kentucky for the month of April: Distilled spirits, gauge, 983 50; cigars, $3,822 75; plug tobacco, $21,040 52; smoking do., $249 16; beer, $2,628 55; other collections, $30,641 70. Total, $103,469 98.

The fine Mambrino Corbran colt sold by Mr. Robert Lewis, of Daviess county, last fall, for five hundred dollars to a party in Mercer county, was disposed of in Cincinnati this week for the handsome sum of three thousand dollars. The present owner has christened this promising colt "Bob Lewis."

The suit in the Pendleton Circuit Court of J. W. Lucas vs. the Elders of the Indian Creek Christian Church, to recover $30,000 damages done him on account of the Elders withdrawing the fellowship of the Church from him (Lucas), consumed the entire week and created considerable excitement. The jury having the case fully and clearly before them, returned a verdict in favor of defendants, after being absent a few minutes.

At a certain point on Licking river, a short distance below Fleming creek, in Nicholas county, there is a fox all the time—night and day the whole year round. It has existed there for some years, as all those living in that portion of the county can testify, and, says the editor of the Carlisle Mercury, we personally know to be a fact. Strange as it may seem, it is apparent as much at noontide of the brightest day as it is at early morn. Indeed, it never disappears, at any hour.

Says the Maysville Eagle: "There seems to be no doubt that Catlettsburg is to be left out in the cold by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The crossing is to be made several miles up Sandy river, and a direct line made for Lexington, as we are again informed. If so, Catlettsburg will be the most unfortunately situated for railroad connection of any place that has had its hopes raised by this line; as Ashland has already a road that can or will top it, and Ironton and other points will reach it by branch roads."

There will be a meeting of those favorable to the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad, at the court-house, in Paris, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to receive the delegation appointed at a railroad meeting held in Georgetown last Saturday. The True Kentuckian says in this connection, "The delegation from Paris and Georgetown who visited Louisville last week in the interest of this road returned highly pleased with the interest manifested in the enterprise by the citizens of that city. They conferred with the railroad commissioners, and others, and received all the promises that could be desired."

In McKean Buchanan's performance in Lexington the other night, the orchestra was composed of an addle-headed veteran and a wheezy piano. Just at the time when the murder of Duncan was being meditated, the piano struck up "Yankee Doodle." The curtain rose, and Banquo stepped to the footlights. Still the piano played Yankee Doodle. Banquo said "stop!" The veteran at the piano was making so much noise himself that he didn't hear Banquo. Then Banquo laughed, and the audience laughed and cheered uproariously. The veteran, thinking that the cheers were for him, played with still more vim "Yankee Doodle come to town." Banquo walked up to the piano and said, "stop!" and repeated it several times, but without effect, until he fairly screamed, "stop the music, the curtain is up!" and he gave the piano a kick. Then the truth crept into the old gentleman's head, and he left his seat amid cheers and laughter, while Banquo stood waiting to put in his speech, which he did in approved style, barring a slight grin at the absurdity of the situation.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Last Thursday night one of a number of young drunken negroes shot a man at Columbus, Georgia.

The fruit prospect in the vicinity of Augusta is excellent. Some fruit-growers there will be able to furnish 10,000 boxes.

A negro was recently killed by lightning near Montgomery as he was carrying home a bag of corn which he had stolen. An old negress exclaimed, as she viewed the body, "Der now! sure 'nuff, de Lord done turned Kukluxes."

Reports from Knoxville state that there was great excitement along the Holston on account of the rapid rising of that river. Several narrow escapes from drowning are recorded. At Strawberry Plains the banks were overflowed.

A clergyman strayed into a gambling-house in Memphis last Tuesday. Yielding to the temptation of endeavoring to win filthy lucre, he lost all of the money he had, and had to thank the police for rescuing the spoil from the man of Belial.

At a concert given in Atlanta for the benefit of the Methodist church, an admirer of one of the male singers "blisted" a bouquet at him, which managed to land on said performer's eye, and so discomposed him that operations were suspended temporarily.

The Texas papers are endeavoring to dispel a fear of Ku-klux from the mind of Horace Greeley, who is to deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the State fair. There is no intention to attempt a translation of Horace. But if Mr. Greeley wants to know what he knows about farming he will blast Southern crops.

The stone-masons engaged on the Government building at Knoxville struck on Tuesday morning because a negro had been engaged in cutting stone for the foundation. At noon other workmen were employed, but none of the men who had struck on the negro resumed work. The masons made no attempt at violence of any kind.

Last Sunday afternoon, at Selma, Alabama, an old negro adopted the following plan to subdue a refractory daughter: He tied her hand and foot, and laid her down under the river bluff, at the water's edge, to cool off, keeping guard to prevent any one from rescuing her. As the river was rising it did not take long to bring her to terms.

The execution of Marlin Worm, convicted of murdering Mathias Exner on the 6th of July, 1870, and Arthur Abell and Valentine Sprouse, alias Sargodus, convicted of murdering Ambrosia on the 8th of May, 1869, is to take place between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. on Saturday, the 13th day of May next, within the wall of the Parish Prison of Orleans.

Arrangements have been made by the directors of the Texas State Fair with the different lines of railroad centering in Houston, and also the Morgan line of steamers, and those running between Galveston and New York, for the transportation of articles for the fair. All freight charges on articles intended for exhibition will be reduced one-half.

The Clarksville Tobacco Leaf says that tobacco is the all-absorbing question in Hopkinsville, and the people are elated at the prospect of their market. The receipts this season will probably reach five or six thousand hogsheads. But for the efforts of Hopkinsville about 1,500 of this would have come to Clarksville; the balance distributed between Lexinville, Henderson, and Paducah.

An interesting shooting match is to take place on the fair grounds at Nashville on the 8th inst. Ten or more pigeons are to be shot at. The purse is $100. Lieutenant Needy, of Louisville, the champion wing shot of Kentucky, has received an invitation to be present. The well-known shots, Messrs. W. Brown, Wm. Watkins, Felix Mitchell, Andrew Mesdows, John Brooks and G. and M. Campbell, are among the competitors.

Last Sunday, at New Orleans, two negroes, named Johnson Simmons and Isaac Jackson, engaged in a disturbance, at the corner of St. Andrew and Rousseau streets, which resulted in the latter being stabbed with a knife in the left breast by the former. The wounded man died about fifteen minutes afterward. On the afternoon of the same day a difficulty took place between Philip Lemons and Henry L. Yuet, at the coffee house at the corner of Levee and Delcry streets, near the United States Barracks, and Lamone was shot to the stomach, and from the effects died of the wound, which was inflicted by a self-cocking revolver.

The Perquisite Abomination.

In this city, and we presume also in the other portions of the Commonwealth, the evils arising from supporting certain offices by fees are becoming unendurable. Things have reached the pass that our courts appear to be designed more as a means of enriching certain officials than of restoring to the injured their rights. We have heard Main-street merchants say that they no longer dare to go to law, because, if they should be beaten, the costs would in nine cases out of ten amount to more than the original demand. They, therefore, think it better to lose small debts in the first place than to run the risk of being beaten and saddled with enormous costs.

If such is the case with the rich, how is it with the poor? It is just about equivalent to ruin for a man in narrow circumstances to be cast in a suit. It is in the power of malice to ruin any man in humble circumstances by subjecting him to the enormous burden of such litigation. If he cannot pay when his debt is due, and especially if he thinks he ought not to pay, and resists the demand, he finds that by the time he is taxed for entering this, that and the other order, his liability is just about doubled. We know of cases where parties, after making great sacrifices and straining every nerve to compromise and settle suits brought against them out of pure malice, have been annoyed, badgered and broken up by executions for the costs. Your shyster is an animal that takes delight in worrying and oppressing every poor man that is so unlucky as to fall into his power. He is never so happy as when engaged in devising or engineering some piece of spite work in the guise of law; and his employer but too often prompts him to the deed and pays him for his dirty work.

Apart from this aspect of the matter, which is a serious one, the clerks of our courts are overpaid, and this fact alone is fruitful of evils. We know no better reason for overpaying the clerk of a court than for overpaying a clerk in a dry goods store. In either case a man is paid for what he has not done. The fact that in the one case the extortion is practiced on an innocent and unfortunate litigant, improves its moral character in no particular that we can perceive. It is robbery and pillage in the one as in the other, except that where this thing is done within the precincts of the courts, which ought to be sanctuaries of justice, the offense is rank and smells to heaven. It breeds corruption in what should be the very domicile of purity. Let it once be understood that, after the real work is done and honestly paid for, a profit or bonus on it remains, and it is easy to see what will become of these offices. They will become prizes for corrupt politicians, and every resource of chicanery will be exhausted in pursuit of them. Men wholly destitute of fitness, and not intending to discharge the duties at all, but to hire it done, will expend without scruple large sums of money to secure the offices, knowing that out of the profits they can soon make them selves whole again. Some of these offices are now so lucrative that a few years' tenure of them is equivalent to a large fortune. An aspirant who has gained possession of one of them for a single term can have his option to retire rich or to spend half the profits of his first term to secure a second. It need not be said that this is wrong. In our country and under our professed theories of government it is simply outrageous. To pamper officials and enable them to accumulate immense corruptive funds with which to debauch electors is a practice wholly at war with republican ideas and hostile to their permanence. As for us, we are sick of it, and intend to do our best to arouse the people to the necessity of putting it down.

Let these officers be paid frugal salaries, like others in the public service. We are as much opposed to underpaying as to overpaying them; but there is no more reason for compensating them by fees than for paying the judges of the several courts in that way. Put them on adequate and proper salaries, and let the fees now received by them be paid into the State treasury. The amount of the fees, however, should even in that case be reduced to less than one-half what it is now. It may be impracticable to abolish the fee system entirely; but it is of doubtful utility at best, and was unknown to the purer ages of the common law. If it cannot be abolished let it be reformed. In its present condition it is nothing but a disgraceful engine of extortion, corruption and oppression.

Another advantage of the change we advocate, and not a small one, is that it would relieve us from not a little of the insolence of office. Under the present system an upstart deputy who happens to get himself installed under some gentlemanly and courteous principal seems to imagine that, besides taking his fees, he has little else to do but to insult every one who has any business in the office. We want to see the number of these gentry diminished and their manners improved and we think that a reduction in the profits of the main office would tend to both effects. There is too much fatness there now, and the young bloods display their sense of it in the usual way. We believe the opinion is becoming general that a leaner diet would lead to wholesome results.

The interest of the people lies in a simple, pure and economical administration of every branch of the public service. The perquisite system is notoriously the most cumbrous, corrupt and expensive that can be devised. It is based on an idea that is wholly false, or at best is true only up to a certain point. This is that the compensation of the occupant of an office should increase in the same ratio as the work done in the office. But the truth is that the personal labors of the chief clerk of one of our courts are not augmented by an increase of business in his office. The business might double or treble itself and he be not justly entitled to a cent the more of remuneration. When the duties of his office are sufficient to engross all his time let him be paid what the time of a good business man is worth, and if the business increases give him another assistant; but it is unjust and absurd to add to his personal profits, because he individually has no more to do than before.

France and Her Colonies.

Matters are getting to look worse and worse in the French colony of Algeria, and it is very doubtful whether France, in its present troubled state, will be able to suppress the native insurrection in that country. We are living in an eventful age, and occurrences that would have created a great sensation but a few years ago pass by now comparatively unnoticed. Who would have thought, a couple of years ago, that an insurrection which threatened to rob France of its most important colonial possession, a province for which countless millions of treasure and many thousands of human lives were sacrificed by the mother country, would hardly call for a passing notice? But the startling events of the last few months, the downfall of the French power, the horrible farce which the suicidal mania of the Parisians conjures up, the rise of a great military empire in the center of Europe, which overawes all the others with its vast power, have so completely absorbed public interest that we devote but a chance thought to events which, in calmer times, would command our whole attention.

The insurrection has, according to the latest accounts, assumed such immense proportions that the re-enforcement of ten thousand men, which the French Governor of the colony called for, was not sufficient. The forces of the insurrection are so formidable that the French commander called for an immediate re-enforcement of fifty thousand trustworthy soldiers, and as the Versailles Government, needing every man at home for the subjugation of the rebellious metropolis, could not send the ten thousand men originally called for, it is very improbable that it will be able to spare five times that number at a time when the Parisians are as unsubdued as ever. The Algerian situation is all the graver, as the French troops that are there have refused to march into the desert, saying that they were enlisted for the defence of France against the Prussians and not for a war with the Kabyles. In this manner the insurrection is unchecked and makes greater headway every day. It extends now from the confines of the Empire of Morocco to the borders of the Pachalic of Tunis, and the French are driven back to within a short distance of the coast. Every day of delay swells the ranks of the insurgents, to whom tribe after tribe allies itself. The Moslem Dervishes hasten through the land, and, inciting the "true believers," they preach the holy war against the infidels, the war of the crescent against the cross, and so the native army is not only formidable on account of its numbers, but also on account of its wild fanaticism.

This is another instance which shows how small causes may lead to great consequences. It seems that the first impulse to the insurrection was given by a decree of CREMIEUX, when a member of the Government of National Defense of France, according equal rights to the Jews of Algeria. This people before the promulgation of that decree, had been deprived of many of the rights and privileges enjoyed by both the Christian and Mahommedan inhabitants of that province, and, after the fall of NAPOLEON III, when the Government of National Defense, which constituted several Jews, got into power, the Jewish inhabitants of the city of Algiers and the other cities of Algeria sent a petition to the French Government, in which they prayed for the grant, of the same civil rights and privileges as were enjoyed by the other inhabitants. This request, precisely just in itself, was granted by Minister CREMIEUX all the more readily as he is himself a Hebrew. But although, viewed from our standpoint, this decree is only in accordance with justice and common sense, the Mahommedans of Algeria strenuously objected to it. They despise Jews utterly, and to be placed on a perfect level with them aroused the anger of the followers of the prophet. Those tribes that had always been the firmest friends of the French administration were the first to raise the banner of insurrection, and under the leadership of their sheiks formed a huge army against the home government. Some of these sheiks were so provoked by the objectionable edict that they chose to forego material advantages rather than subject themselves to what they deemed a terrible disgrace.

While the French power is thus threatened by the natives on the North African coast, the French themselves are abandoning their stations on the western coast of Africa. Vice Admiral POTHUAN has received orders to withdraw all the French forces from those colonies and send them at once to France. The English take possession of these stations as soon as the French leave them, and thus, from present appearances, the French are about to lose in Africa all their possessions, which at first promised to be valuable and permanent territories of France, just as they lost their colonies in Hindostan and North America in the last century.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says that "if ever a party was imbued with deep moral convictions, and associated with high moral principles, it is the Republican organization." This of a party whose highest moral principle is a crime against morality and public virtue and the least of whose daily offenses against honesty and patriotism "is rank and smells to heaven"—a party the depth and magnitude of whose corruption will astonish and astound the world for all time to come.

☞ B. F. MUDGETT—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MUDGETT, in short—Assistant Appraiser at New York, wrote a gentlemanly letter of resignation to Secretary BOUTWELL, but Secretary BOUTWELL refused to accept the resignation, and dismissed MUDGETT from office. Of course the entire MUDGETT family are aware by this time that they can't fool with BOUTWELL.

☞ A Radical letter-writer at Washington says: "I have been watching the Senate for four years, and never saw so bad a countenance as that of Senator MORTON, of Indiana." Of course he never did. Countenances as bad as Senator MORTON'S are a nuisance which is happily permitted to disgust us not oftener than once in a lifetime.

☞ THEODORE TILTON explains in the Golden Age that he did not mean to say in a former issue, that Pittsburg is "a hell-smoked haunt of orthodoxy," but a *well*-smoked haunt of orthodoxy. The explanation was hardly necessary. If the place isn't hell-smoked, it is just about as black as if it were.

☞ The author of the Mrs. Partington stupidities is at last to "enter the lecture field." He is to come out next season with "A Lecture without a Subject." We would a thousand times rather he would give us a subject without a lecture.

☞ DONN PIATT'S new paper, at Washington, The Capital, is likely to prove a success; and yet it was started with little or no other capital than that to be found in the name.

☞ BEECHER says "some men live too long by half." They certainly do; but BEECHER should be the last to blame them for it, as he has set them the example himself.

☞ "These Southern rebels," says the Angus (Me.) Republican, "are fully determined to re-establish the institution of slavery." Lord Angus, thou hast lied.

CITY ITEMS.

Broadway and Twenty-first Street Lots at Auction

to-morrow afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Prof. J. C. Webb, the celebrated aeronaut, will make another ascension this afternoon at 3 p. m. at the show lot, corner of Fourth and Chestnut. Go see it.

☞ Market street, between Second and Third, is the location to buy it. Come to the sale to-day at 5 p. m. Meddis.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Harry King in their thrilling feats in mid-air upon the elevated bar. Go see them at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Don't fail to see them.

☞ A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of Helmbold's Grape Pills in sick or nervous headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, general debility, &c. For manner, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

The Great Wet-end Sale

of Broadway and Twenty-first street lots takes place to-morrow afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Mlle Rosa in her beautiful, in her perilous flights in mid air must be seen to be appreciated—at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Go one and all.

A Single Trial

of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

☞ Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system and readily enters into the circulation of the blood after purging with Helmbold's Grape Pills the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

☞ Miss Katie Stokes, the graceful and daring Juvenile Equestrienne, in her astonishing feats of horseman-ship, at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Go, everybody, and take the children.

☞ If you desire a mild, pleasant, safe and agreeable cathartic, which will cause neither nausea nor griping pains, use nature's remedy, Helmbold's Grape Pills. They are purely vegetable, their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you require a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh bloom and renewed vigor use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

☞ Rough skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞ This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Helmbold's Grape Pills, causing neither nausea nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and consequently salivate and injure the system. After thoroughly purging the system use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla, the great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood and renewed vigor. Try them.

All Ladies Know

that men do not like a rough-skinned woman, or one with freckles, pimples. Nature's remedy for these mortifying blemishes, as well as for moth-patches and ring marks, is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives to the complexion that smooth, transparent and marble purity which bespeaks refinement, excites admiration, and is woman's chief attraction. This is what the Balm will do, and no person can tell that it has been used—the cannot be detected. Then add a luxuriant head of hair, by using the best and most popular Hair Dressing and Restorer in the world—Lyon's Kathairon—and your friends will hardly know you. These articles are sold by all druggists.

☞ All powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy its beauty. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: use Helmbold's Grape Pills and Helmbold's Sarsaparilla, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

☞ If you would have new life, new blood and renewed vigor, use Helmbold's Grape Pills. Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by the use of Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. Beware of worthless imitations, but none are equaled by any English or French preparation.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Speckled Trout.

T. F. Hamburger, No. 376 Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, just received this morning express some fine speckled trout from Cincinnati. They are fine. Try them. Only 15c per pound. may5 d3

☞ Prof. J. C. Webb, the celebrated aeronaut, will make another ascension this afternoon at 1 p. m., at the show lot, corner of Fourth and Chestnut. Go see it.

Notice to Grocers.

An unprincipled firm have recently been copying our advertisements and with the single exception of substituting their name in place of ours. The imposition, although well calculated to deceive your customers, can be easily avoided by a little care on your part. See that BOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is the one they are searching for. While the action of the party only adds further testimony to the popularity of our Yeast Powder, we deem it necessary, not only for your protection but that of the customer, BOOLEY & BROTHERS, 69 New Street, New York. myl eod3

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Harry King in their thrilling feats in mid-air upon the elevated bar. Go see them at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Don't fail to see them.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug daily

Money to Loan.

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collaterals, at HAGAN'S loan and banking office, 114 Third street, Highland building, for Col.'s large army, navy and dragoon pistols. apl dim

☞ Mlle Rosa in her beautiful, in her perilous flights in mid air must be seen to be appreciated—at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Go one and all.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST POPULAR PERFUME.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.
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☞ Miss Katie Stokes, the graceful and daring Juvenile Equestrienne, in her astonishing feats of horsemanship, at Robinson's Circus this afternoon and night. Go, everybody, and take the children.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. apl2 sod2y

Real Estate Distribution
—OF—
Memphis, Tenn.,
For 1871.
Shares $5 Each.

IMMEDIATELY after the sale of $600,000 worth of shares, the following real estate and personal property will be drawn for at Memphis, Tennessee:

1. New Memphis Theater	$ 75,000
2. Palatial Residence on Beale st	25,000
3. Business House on Main st	17,000
4. Handsome Residence on Shelby st	15,000
5. Residence on Second st	10,000
6. Beautiful Suburban Home, 7½ miles from the city	10,000
7. Elegant Residence on Shelby st	10,000
8. Residence on Main st	7,500
9. Magnificent Building Site on Vance st	5,000
10. Fine Residence on Jefferson st	5,000
11. Handsome Building Site on Beale avenue	4,000
12. Splendid Residence on Orleans st	4,000
13. Splendid Building Site on Vance st	4,000
14. Cottage Residence, corner of Beale st	3,500
15. Fine Building Site on Vance st	3,000
16. Handsome Suburban Home, 7½ miles from the city, it acres	12,000
17. Beautiful Building Site on Beale avenue	3,000
18. Double Cottage Residence on Vance st	6,500
19. Fine Building Site on Main st	4,000
20. Fine Building Site on Vance st	5,000
21. Handsome Building Site on Dunlap st	4,000
22. Neat Cottage Residence on Dunlap st	4,000
23. Beautiful Building Site on Vance st	3,000
24. Bonnie Cottage Residence on Orleans st	3,000
25. Fine Building Site on Monroe st	2,500
26. Elegant building Site on Vance st	2,000
27. Handsome Building Site on Monroe st	2,000

All of the above property being in the city of Memphis and its suburbs.

75. Splendid Plantation, containing 80 acres, in Shelby county, Tenn.

Making, in all, 82 choice and valuable pieces of Real Estate, forming a comparison with any distribution ever before offered to the public.

From 79 to 81, inclusive, are Prizes comprising 10 Chickering Pianos, valued at between $675 to $1,200 each; also three Estey & Co.'s Organs, worth from $150 to $200 each, and placed at Manufacturers' prices.

H. S. HOLLENBERG,
Agent for Chickering & Sons, Memphis, Tenn.

From 43 to 156, inclusive, comprise Gentlemen's Gold Watches by the best makers, Diamond Sets and Rings, Sterling Silverware, Jewelry, Solid Gold Watches and Chains, and other Jewelry, ranging in value from $50 to $250 each, all of which are being placed at our regular selling rates.

P. T. BARNUM & CO.,
Jewelers, Memphis, Tenn.

No person connected with the management is allowed, under any circumstances, to hold a share in the distribution. The managing will be intrusted entirely to the Managers, the Managers declaring to have anything to do with it.

All tickets issued at the time of the drawing will be surrendered to a committee appointed by the shareholders, and their respective numbers will not be allowed representation in the drawing. By this means it will be impossible for the Managers to draw any prizes.

The entire number of Agencies being established throughout the country, and the demand for shares, to reduce the holding from the part of the Managers that they will be able to announce the drawing to take place on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

PASSMORE & RUFFIN, Managers,
Corner Main and Madison streets, Memphis, Tenn.

For Circulars containing particulars and for full information concerning the Distribution, apply in person or by mail to W. ROBERTS & CLOKE, Corner Third and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky.

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MARRIED.

CLARK—ANDERSON—On the 1st inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Louisville, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., R. Lewis Clarke, Esq., to MARY E. Anderson, daughter of Gen. Joseph C. Anderson.

OAKLEY—ALDWIN—On the 4th inst., at St. John Church, by Rev. Dr. Craik, Mr. ——— Oakley, of Louisville, to Miss ——— Galena, daughter of Mr. ——— Aldwin, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

CAHILL—BULLARD—At Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 4th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. ——— Cahill, of Louisville, to Miss ——— Bullard, of Jeffersonville.

CAHILL—BULLARD—On Tuesday evening, May 2, 1871, at the residence of the bride's mother, near Jeffersonville, Clark county, Ind., by Rev. J. R. Ruddell, Mr. JOHN B. CAHILL to Miss ANNIE E. MCCOMBS, all of the county.

MOSLY—WEBB—On the 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Craik, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOSEPH MOSLY to Miss LOUISE WEBB, all of the city of Louisville.

DIED.

STIHMAN—At 15 minutes past 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, CHARLES F. STIHMAN.

Notice will be given of the funeral hereafter.

ALEXANDER—At Mount Catharine Postoffice, Jeffersonville, Ind., Mr. JOHN F. ALEXANDER, aged 37 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place at the Wallstreet Methodist Church on Friday evening, May 5th, 1871.

OWEN—At a quarter past 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, of the late Dr. J. S. and Martha Owen, in the 24th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the Christian Church corner of Floyd and Chestnut streets, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. Relatives invited to attend. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, in Cadiz, Ky., on Saturday, April 29th, 1871, Major MANNEY HAYDEN, in the 72d year of his age.

The deceased was born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17th, 1799. His parents removed to Logan county when about thirteen years of age, and he was reared amid his vicinity. At the age of 20 he removed to Versailles, and began the study of law under the tuition of Judge Owsley, a distinguished preceptor. Before completing the course, he came to Cadiz, and after a few years of success at the bar entered upon the practice of medicine, being a constant student and a man of keen intellect, accurate judgment and great reasoning powers, soon became a learned jurist, and held an enviable position as a physician. He was a member of the Baptist Southwestern Kentucky Association, and was ordained to the ministry in 1833, when, on account of ill health, which had been of long standing, he was forced to relinquish the active duties of the pulpit. He was ordained a deacon in 1830, and was made new, and the patient. In all the dignity of repose, and the deceased was a man of the noblest order of nature, and the great point to gain.

To display a fine head of hair is the ambition of possibility, in the worst case, and moral certainty in all cases, if you will but use a few bottles of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Sold by druggists.

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and given up by my physicians thought that I could not live a week. Then like a drowning man catching at a straw, I heard of and obtained the preparation which I now offer to the public, and from that time I began to mend. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would cough it up and in a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, and night sweats left me, and I began to feel and gain my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating. From that I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "and then tipped the scales at one hundred and ninety-seven pounds—my present weight is only ninety-seven pounds. I have been a practicing physician for thirty years, and for years I have enjoyed unintermitted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. Joseph H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of one's lungs, and physicians can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for using the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and the medicines will do the work. Everything that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses, and the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the simple instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Let nothing be ta

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

AN enthusiastic American has sent Von Moltke fifty pair of drawers.

"No definable domiciliary ubiety" is one of the glaring defects of a New Orleanian.

THE proposed new Democratic paper in New Albany is pronounced "a want long felt."

THE Ohio State Journal denounces the absurd custom of putting a newspaper in "mourning."

THE more the New York papers attempt to ape English journals the more stupid and tedious they become.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S Weekly has it that "the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden were those of bare legality."

THERE are many Judges who can sentence a murderer coolly, and there are many more who can coolly murder a sentence.

A FEMALE editor of the Chicago Post, on a recent excursion, is described by a rival sheet as "smiling a sweet smile about four inches across."

FOOLISH old "Madame Bonaparte," who is now nearly ninety years old, still has the most beautiful hand and arm in Baltimore, they say.

DOMBROWSKI is said to be very tall. The Communists probably took him up under the impression that "the longest Pole knocks the persimmons."

A WOMAN in the Chicago Post proposes a curry-comb for the COURIER-JOURNAL. The suggestion is one that might have been expected from an ass.

COL. CUT-OVER-THE-TOP, an Indian citizen of the State of Kansas, thinks civilization a failure. Every one of his five wives has applied for a divorce.

"A BRIDE dazzled by a coronet—a stern papa—a secret wedding and a separation—dismay and a broken heart"—make up the latest New York social horror.

OUT of twenty-five subordinates appointed by Forney in the Philadelphia custom-house four are newspaper men. This is not so bad, however, when we consider that they are all Philadelphia newspaper men.

WRETCHED little Chinese dogs, without a particle of hair, are now the relig'ous pets among fashionable New York ladies. "These dogs," remarks the critic of the World, "look as if they would be good in a pie."

THE Louisville Commercial is gradually recovering from the demoralization occasioned upon missing a report of the colored celebration. There was "no rich person" as Sairey Gamp visible in its brilliant columns yesterday.

THE Pittsburgh Gazette raves at the custom of dropping the "h" from Pittsburgh. The "h" ought to be there, perhaps, but everybody understands that the end of Pittsburgh is the beginning of hell, and nobody wants to hurt the girl's feelings by reminding her of what she must come to.

THE petition of Rulloff, the philologist-murderer, which asks that the execution of his sentence be postponed, terms out to be ungrammatical, and a committee of New York savans have refused to sign it. They evidently think that a man who cannot execute a sentence for himself ought to have one executed for him.

THE Chicago Times devotes nearly five columns to the late Rev. Eleazer Williams, of Wisconsin, one of the claimants of the French throne, and says the Rev. Eleazer's son John, now 18 years old, heir, is engaged in the sailing master of one of the lake crafts, and that he resides at Oshkosh. This person, who is now about 40 years of age, is said to be quite illiterate, and entirely wanting in the personal and mental attractions of his father.

UNDER the head of "A Flattering Recognition," Pomeroy's Democrat publishes what it calls an "accrostic" on Mark M. Pomeroy. It was written by a female, and the first four lines are peculiarly touching and truthful:

Much has been written, and much has been said
Of him who is known by the name of Mark Isaac;
Regarded as noble of all that's been done,
It keeps us astonished the fame he so nobly has won.

THE Detroit Free Press says: "The oldmaids of the Eastern States, who have been shipping themselves to the Territories to get married, can't secure a husband and a home for him any faster than the Territories ship as many suppose. There has been such a rush that the bachelors have become particular, and now put them through a catechism, as 'Where's your other glass eye?' 'How many teeth have you bilkedout of your nine teeth paid for?'" etc.

A LONDON letter gives the following history of poor little Alexander John Edward: "The Count has gone into mourning for the young Prince—black swords, and bags, and all the rest of it. Alexander John Edward, or what ever else he's head-roll of names consisted of, was only a few hours old, and yet they couldn't bury the little baby without the Court Newsman, and the Court Milliner, and the Court Bishops having to do with the obsequies. The untimely birth is supposed to be mainly traceable to a sudden alarm sustained by the Princess on the evening of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, her dress having caught fire whilst attiring for the banquet, and, though extinguished without causing her the slightest personal injury, producing a very serious shock to her nerves, the prejudicial effect of which was very perceptible on the occasion of the opening of the Albert Hall. The Prince and Princess, however, have a circle of little ones around them numerous and endearing enough to console them under their loss."

THE QUININE TRAGEDY.

Further Developments—Medicotti Paloma Arrested.

[From the Lawrence (Ky.) Journal.]

The Ruth tragedy continues to be the theme of the town and the county for inquiry and speculation. The Journal office was visited all day yesterday by people in from the country, all anxious to get a full account of the terrible affair.

The following additional facts have come to our knowledge:

Mr. H. M. Apitz, who lives in the next house south of Ruth's, and close to it, when closing up his house for the night, at a quarter to 11 o'clock on Wednesday (the night of the death), went into the yard to bring in some things that his children had left out in their play, and, in doing so, came near to Ruth's window. The curtain was partly up, and looking in he saw Mr. Ruth sitting in the room, facing the window, in his shirt sleeves, with his head on one hand, in contemplation, with his hands clasped over his bowels, and his body partly bent over, as though in pain. His eyes were turned up as though looking toward the upper part of the room. Mr. A. cannot tell whether he was sitting on the side of the bed or on a chair.

Mr. Apitz is unacquainted with Mr. Ruth, except by sight, was so struck by his appearance that he would have gone in, but he thought he saw a man standing in the room with his back toward the southeast corner of it. He did not see the man's face, as the window curtain was not up high enough.

Mr. Apitz also says that although not personally acquainted with the family of Mr. Ruth, he still, living so near, could not observe their method of life. He particularly noticed the kindness of Mr. Ruth to his wife's children. Often when they needed correction, he would take them and sit down and talk to them in the most quiet and tender manner. Frequently he has known Mr. Ruth to get up in the morning, build the fire, empty the slops, dress the children and get the breakfast, while Mrs. Ruth was in bed calling herself sick.

Mrs. Apitz saw Dr. Medlicott drive past Ruth's house before he was called. He kept looking back over his shoulder as he drove on. When he was called he came in his buggy and hitched in front of the house. He was so pale that Mrs. Apitz noticed it, and she heard him remark that he could hardly hitch his horse. While the children were gone to the restaurant for their breakfast, a colored woman came to the house and took a bundle away. She said it was "washing." Mrs. A. has an impression, she could not say why, that Dr. Medlicott was at the house while the children were at breakfast.

A very intelligent lady who lives two doors from the Ruth house, says she got up on Thursday morning, and threw up the curtain to her window just as the clock was striking seven. She looked out and saw a horse and buggy standing before Mr. Ruth's. It was a gray horse. She remarked to some one of the family that the doctor was at Mr. Ruth's early and wondered if he was sick.

Mrs. Ruth had requested to have the body of the late Mr. Ruth buried in the cemetery here, and had ordered the grave dug and the other arrangements made for the interment today at 2 o'clock p. m; but yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, she received a telegram from Mr. Ruth's father, of Westchester, Pa., requesting that the body be forwarded there for burial, and stating that a brother of the deceased was on his way to Lawrence to accompany the remains back. The orders for the funeral here were therefore countermanded, and the body will be sent to Pennsylvania as soon as the brother shall have arrived.

At the request of Mrs. Ruth, the authorities have allowed her to put in order the front room of the house, the scene of the late tragedy.

The guard is still at the house.

The pencil with which Mr. Ruth is presumed to have made the entry in his diary was found in his vest pocket. This fact, taken in connection with Mr. Apitz's statement above, that Mr. Ruth had his vest on when he saw him through the window, would indicate that the entry in the diary was made before he took off his clothes to retire.

☞ The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria became very indignant when the citizens of Vienna appealed to him against the election of the Cabinet that no celebration in honor of the German victories should be held. "We are in Austria, and not in Germany," he exclaimed, indignantly; "no, no, there shall be no celebration."

THE CONVENTION.

A Full Report of the Proceedings Yesterday.

THE TICKET AND RESOLUTIONS.

[Special report of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., May 4, 1871.

The delegates to the convention reassembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour designated this morning, and at once proceeded to business. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, although a large number of delegates had left last night. The prompt action of the Convention in nominating Mr. Carlisle as Lieutenant Governor by acclamation after the first ballot, facilitated business, and hastened a conclusion. The offices of Auditor and State Treasurer were disposed of in a similar manner, as was that of Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction, after a ballot. There was an exciting contest for the place of Register of the Land Office, and it was so close on the second ballot that the friends of Dawson and Grant each claimed a triumph. The nomination was finally conceded to Mr. Dawson. The platform was then reported by the committee on resolutions and unanimously adopted. After the transaction of matters of minor importance, the convention then adjourned sine die.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings:

SECOND DAY.

The convention was called to order promptly at 9 a. m.

The chairman announced that nominations for Lieutenant Governor were in order.

Mr. Cox, of Carroll, offered a resolution providing that the lowest candidates shall be dropped after the first ballot. Adopted.

A call of the counties was asked for, which being completed the nominations were proceeded with.

John G. Carlisle, of Kenton, Samuel Geiger, of Jefferson, James L. Allen, of Boyle, Emory Whittaker, J. L. Alexander, J. Q. A. King, E. W. Turner, Col. S. L. M. Major, of Franklin, and George W. Silverthorn, from Hickman, were placed in nomination.

A voice—I move we move out of doors. It is impossible to do business here.

Another voice—The gentleman belongs to the close communionists. I would inform him that we are having a love-feast here. [Laughter.] The motion failed.

KING WITHDRAWS.

Hon. John Q. A. King withdrew his name as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I have but a few words to say. The old guard of Napoleon never followed the fortunes with a purer devotion than the time Napoleon's campaign opened until he entered the field of waterloo that the heroic Democracy of Lynn Boyd district has followed the Democratic banner. Ben came up to her support in solid column; not because of any individual merit of any humble servant, but because she, with the long conflicts in the past years, had won for her the right to stand in the third of a century; but we have fought a good fight; we have kept the faith, but we fell with our backs to the foe, and face not to the front, and although we have never received anything, we will extend to you an open hand and cordial friendship. I now have him in nomination a gentleman who shall be nominated by this convention, [Applause.] I have known him intimately for more than twenty-five years. He is pure; he is incorruptible; he is a Christian gentleman, and will make a good Executive—a much more suitable one than your humble servant. There is a gentleman from Louisville as the next place to look forward to the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and, as I dislike to come in conflict with those for the Governor's sake, I withdraw my name. (Applause.)

After the withdrawal was taken it became evident that John G. Carlisle would be nominated, and several of the counties changed their votes, and the withdrawal of candidates commenced. In the counties we quote the footing down between Messrs. Carlisle and Geiger, amid great enthusiasm.

NOMINATION BY ACCLAMATION.

J. Q. A. King moved that the nomination of Mr. Carlisle be made unanimous by this convention.

Objection being made, the motion was withdrawn.

A few more counties then changed in favor of Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Rodman arose and moved that the nomination of John G Carlisle for Lieutenant-Governor be made unanimous.

After several more counties had changed in favor of Mr Carlisle, the motion of Mr. Silvertooth was renewed by another gentleman, and was unanimously adopted. [Cries for Carlisle.]

SPEECH OF CARLISLE.

Mr. Carlisle, responding, said:

GENTLEMEN: Upon honors have already been greatly profracted, and I can still have a vast amount of labor to perform. I feel it would be impudent to detain you any longer than to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks, not only for the nomination, but for the manner in which you have conferred it. I am free to confess that under the circumstances to express in proper language the gratitude I feel upon this occasion to the representatives of the people in a democracy. I presume you will shortly adopt a declaration of principles and such a comprehensive enough to challenge the support of every citizen in the land. You have chosen a chief for this struggle worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Upon that platform and in that leader I trust we shall achieve a triumph which will startle and electrify the friends of constitutional liberty throughout this country. We have determined that we will, in 1872, is to completely overthrow the profligate and corrupt Radical administration now in power. It is our aim to restore and preserve the Constitution and the inherent rights of the people, to preserve inviolate the rights of the State, and at the same time to maintain unimpaired every right of the General Government. I believe we can do this, and so believing, I accept the position upon your tickets with unfeigned pleasure, and pledge myself to use all in my power to the accomplishment of so grand a result. I think under the circumstances I ought not to say any more. During the struggle, which is about to ensue, I hope to have the privilege of addressing my fellow-citizens in various parts of the State, and, if not, upon such occasion I will, I trust, be more at length into the questions now agitating the public mind. [Great applause and cheers.]

STATE AUDITOR.

D. Howard Smith, of Owen, was nominated unanimously for the office of State Auditor. [Cries for Smith.]

W. L. Berry, of Daviess county, offered a resolution that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Democratic press of the State for the manner in which the State Central Democratic Executive Committee has performed its duties, but it was withdrawn on it being stated that the committee on resolutions had adopted a similar resolution.

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Thos. Corbett, of B. Nard, moved that Jas. W. Tate be unanimously chosen as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Adopted unanimously.

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Robert J. Breckinridge, of Lincoln, placed in nomination the name of Hon. W. McKee Fox for Attorney-General.

Mr. Silvertooth regretted that the gentleman should, in the vigor of his manhood, make a position in the Confederate army a recommendation for a Democratic nomination. Whether a position in the Federal or Confederate army is the proper requisite for the position of Attorney General. A lawyer of eminent ability is necessary for that position, and he would nominate John W. Rodman, of Frankfort.

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Mr. Berry stated action on the resolution without reference.

The chair ruled that voting for Attorney General was now in order.

After the vote for Attorney General had been taken, Mr. Breckinridge withdrew the name of Fox, moving that the name of Rodman be made unanimous. Adopted. [Cries for Rodman.]

RODMAN APPEARS.

Mr. Rodman appeared, thanking the convention for the honor, saying that he had had a hard time to get it. Never had he experienced so able an opponent, at the same time so honorable, from such a high standpoint. As his disabilities had been removed, he intended to fight all principalities and powers against the Radicals, for the redemption of the time-honored old Democratic party. [Immense enthusiasm. Cries for Fox.]

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Major Frank Harrison, of Carroll, C. C. Hook, of Trigg, J. M. Dawson, present incumbent, Wm. Owsley, of Christian county, J. A. Grant, of Franklin, were placed in nomination for Register of the Land Office.

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The ballot resulted: Harrison, 357½; Hooks, 77; Dawson, 438½; Owsley, 67; Grant, 317.

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After the second ballot commenced all the candidates were withdrawn except Dawson and Grant.

There was more excitement on this ballot than any during the day. After the ballot was completed the county of Wayne changed for Grant, which was greeted by immense cheering from the friends of Grant. During the counting of the vote the excitement ran high, private figures first reporting Grant as being nominated, and secondly, semi-official figures reported Dawson nominated, which reports were both consecutively cheered, and increased the excitement, the interest being centering in the hall. At length the clerk announced that the vote was ready to be read, stating that the vote by counties would be read in order to be sure the clerks were right. [Cries of "No, no. Result, result. Read it, read it."] During the reading, a delegate from Louisville contended to change the vote, giving it to Dawson, claiming it was a mistake. [Cries of "You can't change it. Where's the chairman? Who knows he is a democrat?]

The Chair—This call is not for the purpose of changing. [Cries of "Good," and "That's so."]

Mr. A. Sellinger, Eighth ward of Louisville—There is a mistake in our ward. We want to change our vote. Dawson has received more votes than our delegation intended.

Several delegates from Louisville contested strongly against the change, insisting that the gentleman had no authority to change it. The contest continued for a long time amid great confusion, the chair ruling at last that the change could not be made unless by the chairman of the delegation. At last Mr. G. Bell moved to adjourn, and stated that if Dawson was nominated he would not vote for him. [Hisses.]

The reading of the vote was proceeded with and finished, when Dr. Breckinridge moved that the chairmen of the different delegations be permitted to change their votes. [Applause, and cries of "No, no," and calls for the result.]

Mr. Sellinger, of the Eighth ward, again demanded a change, stating that he was locally the chairman of the delegation. Numerous gentlemen were on the same time with violent gesticulation, all addressing the chair at once, when the chair announced that they could not defer him from the impartial performance of his duty under the rules. [Immense applause.] The Secretary commenced to announce the vote, but he was again interrupted by the noise and motions for adjournment.

Ed. Marshall moved that Grant be declared the unanimous nominee. [Cheers and cries of no.]

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, when the Clerk read the vote—Dawson 577 and Grant 566.

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THE CROPS.

How Winter Grain is Looking—Official Report of the Department of Agriculture for May 1.

FLATTERING PROSPECTS.

The autumn season was generally favorable for germination and vigorous growth; the winter has been comparatively mild and uniform in temperature; the freezing weather usually occurred in mid-winter, and found the wheat plants protected by a sufficient covering of snow; the spring has been unusually early, and the condition of grain advanced two to four weeks beyond its accustomed status. There is no State in which winter-killing is the exceptional, and in several it is almost entirely unknown. It may be that future reports, as the season progresses, will be less favorable; they certainly cannot be more flattering. In the following digest of the returns almost every unfavorable statement is presented:

NEW ENGLAND.

In Maine there has been considerable loss from winter-killing, especially in the counties of Oxford, Piscataquis, and Cumberland, during the severe weather of February and March. Winter grain looks well, and rye is in fine condition in Androscoggin. The open winter and light covering of snow have left the last sown rye in unpromising condition in Hillsboro, Strafford, and Belknap, in New Hampshire; while Merrimack reports a prospect above the average, and the finest look well in Sullivan. There is little grown in Coos. Vermont grains have suffered somewhat from the winter. The appearance presented in Windsor county is of the most favorable sown looks much better than the late, which is small, but of good color and a good stand. Winter grain, of wheat or rye is known in Mississippi or Louisiana, except in the latter for winter pasture. Wheat promises a uniformly promising appearance. The condition of the crop in Michigan is variance of wheat is poor, are McLennan, Red River, Medina, (greatly injured by drouth), and Bandera. The counties reporting little sown; the prospect is good in Fayette, Lampasas, Falls, Bexar, Bell, and Anderson; and very promising in Navarro, Nueces, Limestone, Lamar, Travis, Colin, Grayson, Atascosa and Kerr.

Not a county in Illinois reports a poor appearance of winter wheat or rye. It is said of the area in St. Clair, that while very promising, apparently, "some of it looks yellow, perhaps the result of unfavorable exhaustion of the soil, or perhaps the fly;" in Randolph it is claimed to be 25 per cent. better than at the same period last year; "fine" in Monroe and in Williamson it "has not looked better in thirty years;" in Putnam a similar condition is reported of the crop; while since the snow went off only the surface has been slightly frozen. The Cook county correspondent reports no wheat sown in the following crop districts: Thornton, Lake, Palatine, Wheeling, while in winter wheat and rye, as it is easily shown that every dollar we ever made in winter grain went to the banks." The report from Pope is as follows: "Winter wheat looks better than I have ever seen it at this season. There has been but little to keep the wheat back since early in February, and the ground has been wet all the time. Wheat is too rank in the top, and I fear there is not root deep enough to stand the hot weather. Rye is a good head to fill with good plump grain, during the dry weather which we usually have before harvest. Rye is in the same condition, looks very well, and I believe will not suffer from a drouth in filling as much as will wheat." Of the Indiana counties reporting to Indiana, none represent winter grain in poor condition, and but five indicate a mere "average" prospect, while more than a majority of the reports an appearance of such crops was never excelled at the same season. In one-fourth of the number represented no rye was sown.

There is some complaint of the ravages of the Hessian fly in Hancock and Lucas, Ohio, and in Lake county the promise of potatoes good. Winter grain in a condition above the average is reported, in 7 the winter grain looks better than for several years, and in 14 it looks well, while in 3 counties it promises to not report rye. Very general returns from Michigan represent winter grains in superior condition. It only giving an average promise, and of four counties reporting no rye. In Ohio there was some injury in the more northern counties from freezing, 6 reporting low condition, and 3 poor, while in the central the crops as better than usual. But 26 counties report winter wheat. Very little winter grain is sown in Minnesota. Five counties report wheat looking well, and 2 make unfavorable returns. In a large number winter rye is grown, and is generally looking well. More than one-half of the wheat of Iowa is the winter variety. Only 16 counties report it, all favorably. In Kansas the returns from 31 counties represent the range of condition of winter grain from "good" to the "finest known," and "an immense yield." Only 3 counties report a spring wheat region, but the winter variety "looks well, what there is of it." The reports from California are more variable. In Alameda "the coldest and driest season do not promise an abundant crop;" in Stanislaus it is "50 per cent. worse than usual, owing to cold, dry weather;" while other grains do not represented that crops would be an almost total failure unless spring rains were enjoyed; as an average condition, however, in Los Angeles and Tonlumne; an improvement upon last year is indicated in Napa and San Bernardino; and in Lake and Mendocino all winter crops are in excellent condition. Reports are favorable from Oregon, except in Josephene county. Where winter crops are grown in Nevada and Utah they are reported in good condition almost without exception.

GOTTSCHALK.

A Strange Revelation in Regard to His Death.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ever since the sudden prostration of Louis M. Gottschalk, the gifted American pianist and musical composer, in the midst of a grand concert which he was giving in Rio Janeiro, December 18th, and which was the result of some foul play, a great interest has been manifested in the public mind in regard to the real cause of his death on Dec. 18th, following. Were the symptoms of some foul play, a genuine case of poisoning, or was it the result of natural causes? Various rumors have been current in that city floating rumors that this and his death on Dec. 18th, following, were the result of some foul play. A gentleman who has recently arrived from Rio Janeiro gives us an account both of the various rumors which have obtained some degree of credence and also of circumstances which have come to light since the death of the pianist, which, if true, will be very promising, apparently, "some of it looks yellow, perhaps the result of unfavorable exhaustion of the soil, or perhaps the fly;" in Randolph it is claimed to be 25 per cent. better than at the same period last year; "fine" in Monroe and in Williamson it "has not looked better in thirty years;" in Putnam a similar condition is reported of the crop; while since the snow went off only the surface has been slightly frozen. The Cook county correspondent reports no wheat sown in the following crop districts: Thornton, Lake, Palatine, Wheeling, while in winter wheat and rye, as it is easily shown that every dollar we ever made in winter grain went to the banks." The report from Pope is as follows: "Winter wheat looks better than I have ever seen it at this season. There has been but little to keep the wheat back since early in February, and the ground has been wet all the time. Wheat is too rank in the top, and I fear there is not root deep enough to stand the hot weather. Rye is a good head to fill with good plump grain, during the dry weather which we usually have before harvest. Rye is in the same condition, looks very well, and I believe will not suffer from a drouth in filling as much as will wheat." Of the Indiana counties reporting to Indiana, none represent winter grain in poor condition, and but five indicate a mere "average" prospect, while more than a majority of the reports an appearance of such crops was never excelled at the same season. In one-fourth of the number represented no rye was sown.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1871.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE City Treasurer is now ready to pay the February and March warrants as fast as they are presented to him.

THE hog ordinance was yesterday so rigidly enforced in Portland that the stall-house was crowded with swine.

J. J. BUCKMAN, G. W. C. T., will lecture at Beechland Baptist Church, on the Salt River road, six miles from the city, Sunday afternoon next, at 3¼ o'clock.

A NEGRO woman named Lottie McCoy struck a little girl on the head yesterday, on Sixth street near York, with a piece of goods box, and after waiting a little while repeated the blow. She was arrested and carried to jail.

THE balloon that went up yesterday from the corner of Fourth and Chestnut came down at First and Green streets. The parachute caught on the corner of a dwelling, and the gentleman, in leaping to the ground, slightly hurt his ankle.

At the meeting of the General Council last night Messrs. Spalding, Jacobs and Tucker, the present managers of the House of Refuge, were re-elected, and F. Roberts, D. Cole, John Bardley, James Whittingham and John Ditzler elected private policemen.

TWO gentlemen went into a coffee-house yesterday on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, to take a drink. While there a row was heard in the back part of the house. A drunken fellow had gone back among the waiter-women, and was insulting to them. The saloon-keeper, assisted by one of the gentlemen, made an effort to eject the intruder, but they had to have a regular hand-to-hand fight before they succeeded. There was a great deal of pushing, pulling, and sprawling about, but no one was hurt.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

A List of the Delegates Returning.

The following persons returning home from the convention were in the city last night:

AT THE GALT HOUSE.

Judge J M Bigger, Paducah; J S Hundley, Danville; A M Pelzar, Stanford; R R Pierce, Cloverport; Chas H Rodes, Danville; T F Barbee, Danville; G H Morrow, Paducah; W A Handy, Mercer county; Gov Magoffin, Gov J D Brice, Lancaster; J W Winslow, Russellville; W J Byrne, do; Jas P Bates, Bowling Green; Col J B McCreary, Richmond; Gen B H Lewis, Glasgow; Col J P Nuckols, do; Wm Dickinson, do; Wm Duke, do; Maj T B Hays, Bardin county; G H Lacey, Stanford; Charles Anderson, Oldham county; Hon W B Machen, Lyon county; Col Jno Martin, Paducah; Col S P Love, Greenville; Col Jno D Morris, Hopkinsville; R B Taylor, Owensboro; Clint Griffith, do; Eli H Brown, Hawesville.

AT WILLARD HOTEL.

W H Spencer, Ky; W T Knott, Lebanon; T P Hill, Stanford; T B Montgomery, do; J S Ousley, do; B W Penick, Greensburg, Ky; D T Tombs, do; A C Wilson, Bardstown, Ky; J F Queen, do; W N Beckham, do; J W Bush-rind, Owensboro, Ky; N S Roberts, do; J L Cook, Elizabethtown, Ky; J T Elliston, do; A H Field, Shepherdsville; T J Prewitt, Lebanon; T Buford, Stanford. J W Rowan, Henderson; W D Hauper, Lancaster; J Watson, Henderson; Hayden H Shouse, do; A G Hedges, Frankfort; E Hawes, Hawesville; G M Mulligan, do; W L Purcell, Glasgow; W H Spencer, do; J G Winlock, do; W Smith, do; R Dicky, Cane City; W McPherson, Hopkinsville; J W Crockett, Pendleton; J S Norment, Henderson; S J Bullock, do; Lewis M Turner, Glasgow; J H Leslie, do; W W Fisher, Carrollton; A W Williams, Owensboro; B A Johnson, Calhoun; M J McElroy, Allen City; M Dudley, Princeton; A Craycroft, Owensboro; A J Anderson, Henderson; John A Finn, Franklin; Maj Botts, Glasgow; W W Bush, Franklin; W H Miller, Sandford; H C Warren, do; B C Kidd, do; W A Buford, do; Gen Buford, do; W E Warfield, Christian; W A Owsley, Hopkinsville; J B Larue, Blue World; C Larue, do; T Brown, Springfield; T Cowan, Station; R Beverly, Henderson; Sam Glass, Scott county.

AT NATIONAL HOTEL.

W E Cole, Todd county; C F Potter, J D Stewart, Thos Heady, Simpson county; C W Wright, Taylor county; W P Payne, Russell county; J W Harper, Mason county; C W Seay, Hopkinsborough, M O Brien, Todd county; J S Mason, Garrett county; D B Hutchins, Todd county; W Cheif, Green county; J P Powlett, W Admir, Hart county; J H Chandler, P G Mitchell, P A Sesserlanas, Taylor county; P Laflorn, J F Orr, Webster county; J R Miller, G W Thurman, T Robertson, S M Atherton, Larue county; J S Worsham, Grayson county; M N Coleman, W Walker, Owensdon county; G L Slaughter, Christian county; C L Grubbs, Logan county; C B Hagan, Robt Spalding, Union county; W H Winlock, C B Hutchinson, Barren county; M G Gilbert, J H Wilson, S Hodge, Judge Bennett, G W Blue, Cristendon county; W B Davis, Cumberland county; H N Beachman, Barren county; T S Hines, Illinois, C A Everhardt, Warren county; J P Barret, Ohio county; S A Jackson, Muhlenburg county; J M Bell, Logan county; J S Wilson, Barren county; Dr F W Owen, Mend. county; M Bagley, Todd county.

PERSONAL.

HON. S. L. WITNEY, of Michigan, is a guest of the Galt House.

COL. JENKINS, Chief of Police, is so far recovered from his illness that he is expected at his office to-day.

HON. B. H. BRISTOW and family reached the city from Washington yesterday, and are stopping at the Galt House.

DR. GEO. W. GRIFFITHS returned to the city yesterday morning, after an absence of nearly three weeks, during which time he visited several of the Eastern cities.

HON. J. M. FLIPPIN, Judge of the Criminal Court at Memphis, arrived in the city yesterday on a wedding tour. He was married at Brownsville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, to Miss Pattie Nelson.

OSCAR F. SITEMAN, Esq., a well-known member of the Louisville bar, and a gentleman respected and esteemed by all his associates, died at his residence yesterday, after a long illness of consumption.

MR. A. V. DUPONT and wife celebrated their tin wedding on Monday evening last. The large company present took with them enough presents to enable Mr. D. to open a first-class tinware establishment, were he so inclined.

EX-MAYOR TOMPPERT is running as a candidate for Magistrate in the district composed of the four upper wards. The well-known character of the ex-Mayor for business efficiency and responsibility will insure for him a large support from the substantial citizens of that portion of the city.

OUR dispatches this morning announce the election, at its session in San Francisco yesterday, for the President of the National Medical Association, of Dr. D. W. YANDELL, of this city. This is a well-deserved compliment to Dr. Yandell, and must be no less gratifying to every resident of Louisville as a special compliment to the city which Dr. Y. so ably represents.

S. WATERS, Esq., of the firm of Waters & Fox, had one of his legs broken and his body quite badly bruised yesterday morning by a large limb of a tree breaking off and falling upon him. He was at the time directing some work on his lot at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, where he is erecting a dwelling, and from which they were removing a tree. He suffered greatly all day, but his physicians do not regard his injuries as serious.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Keyser.

Miss Lizzie Keyser, the celebrated Spiritualist, will give a public seance this evening, at Weisiger Hall. Miss Keyser is acknowledged by believers in spiritualism to be the best medium in the world. She is said not only to see spirits and give their names, but can convey a wonderful communication from the inhabitants of the spirit land. Tickets for the seance can be obtained at the door or at Mr. Will S. Hays' music-store.

The Circus.

The balloon ascension from the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets yesterday afternoon was witnessed by thousands of people of every class, age and complexion. Professor Judd Webb, who is very appropriately named for one of ballooning, made the ascent to a great height, and his performance was applauded. Immediately afterwards the performances commenced in the show to a large audience, whose frequent applause gave every evidence of approval. The intelligent horses, the fine riding, the gymnastic exercises, and the wit of the clown, all were admired. The spectators were either convulsed with laughter at the comic expressions and jokes of the striped gentleman, or drew breath in silent admiration as the performers climbed about among the ropes or leaped through immense distances. As there is now no other place of public amusement in the city, the circus will no doubt be largely patronized.

CITY BUSINESS.

The Best Known.

Judson's Patent Graduating Governor Valve has an established reputation in America which places it far ahead of all other makes. Years of trial have proved it to be thoroughly reliable and certain in its action, insuring a regular supply of steam, wherever it is used. No pains are spared in its manufacture, and not a single one is allowed to leave the factory till it is perfect in every particular. Messrs. Magoffin & Co., No. 79 Third street, are sole agents for this governor in Louisville. Parties in the country using inferior governors will find it greatly to their advantage to dispense with them and use the Judson.

☞C. C. Spencer & Co. sell at their auction rooms this morning the finest assortment of new and second-hand furniture that has been offered at auction for a long time, and in addition will also sell a fine assortment of China and glass ware, one large mirror, and two large iron safes. See advertisement.

A Working Officer.

Mr. J. J. Hickman, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, was in the city, and visited several lodges, last night. He did a remarkable day's work yesterday, lecturing before a Sabbath school in Jefferson county in the morning, and before Mt. Holly Lodge, near Old Deposit, in the afternoon; and then walking to the city, a distance of six miles, visited Fourth-street Lodge, presided and installed officers, then went to West-end Lodge, at Seventeenth and Main streets, and delivered a lecture. The order of Good Templars, which is a very active one in this State, as well as throughout the country, may well congratulate itself upon the possession of so energetic and go-ahead chief officer as Mr. Hickman. In the last three and a half months he has traveled over the entire State, delivered one hundred and forty-two lectures, instituted fifty-eight lodges, and left them all in a flourishing condition. To-night he lectures at Caverna, in Hart county.

A MATTER OF TWO MILLIONS.

The Abandoned Wife and Children of a Deceased Millionaire Sue for His Property.

AN OLD MAN'S FAILING.

It will be remembered that some months ago the newspapers contained an account, with various comments, of the death of Gustavus Schurmann, a very wealthy resident of the city of Indianapolis, who left an estate in that place and in this city, amounting in the aggregate to about two millions of dollars.

The abandoned wife and children have entered suit in the Chancery Court for the possession of that portion of his estate in this city. The petition was filed on Tuesday last.

It appears that the decedent, Gustavus Schurmann, had been married in 1845, in Europe, and a few years afterwards he abandoned his wife and two infant children, and eloped to America with one Catharine Bengels, a factory girl, taking with him the greater part of the joint estate of himself and his wife. He settled in Indianapolis, where he lived with Catharine Bengels as her husband until her death in 1866. He had by her five children, and he died in October, 1870. The suit is by the first wife against the administrator of her husband, the five children of Catherine Bengels and her own children, they, the last two mentioned, being added as defendants as a matter of form. The plaintiff is said to be now living in Paris, a resident of Aix-la-Chapelle, and a subject of Prussia. That Gustavus Schurmann was also a bonn a subject of Prussia. Plaintiff intermarried with said Schurmann in 1845. Some days before their marriage, and in contemplation thereof, they made an antenuptial contract, by which it was agreed that there should be a community of real estate in all acquisitions made by the parties to the contract after their marriage, and that the survivor of them should be entitled to one-half of the said acquisitions, and one-eighth of the other half in fee, and one-fourth of the remaining half for life.

(As a somewhat legal curiosity, we give the commencement and close of the said ante-nuptial contract verbatim: "We William, by God's grace King of Prussia, &c., &c., make known to all men by these presents, that our hereinafter named notary has indited the following document: * * * * * * "Be it commanded and enjoined that all ministers of justice exercising this act, that our general attorney in fact, and attorneys in fact in the courts of justice, observe the same, that all commanders and officers of public authority and their deputies lend it the strong hand, when they are lawfully called upon to do so.")

After the death of Catharine Bengels, Gustavus Schurmann recognized the plaintiff as his lawful wife, and endeavored by divers letters and other ways to induce the plaintiff to leave her home at Aix-la-Chappelle and live wi h him at Indianapolis. When said Gustavus abandoned plaintiff he took with him, of the joint estate or acquisition of himself and plaintiff, about $90,000, leaving her about $64,000. The property owned by Schurmann in this city and Indianapolis was all acquired by him since his arrival in this country, and belonged to the said community estate provided for by the ante-nuptial contract. The plaintiff claims one full one-half and one-sixteenth of said estate in fee simple and one-eighth for life. The property in this city sued for is in part as follows: A large amount of stock in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, Louisville and Nashville railroad and other corporations, and real estate, some on Fourth and Jefferson streets, on Rains Company's ground, including Falls City Tobacco Bank, about 190 acres of land within the corporate limits of the city and numerous other tracts throughout the city.

During the life of the said Catharine Bengels, Schurmann conveyed a large amount of property to her, the conveyance of which is prayed to be canceled, or an equivalent amount deducted from Schurmann's interest in the community estate.

Schurmann having also conveyed a large amount of property to one of his daughters by Bengels, the same prayer is made in regard to her. The rents of the real estate to the date amount to about $25,000 per annum. The annual income of the decedent amounts to over $70,000, in the hands of defendant, Charles Post, the administrator appointed in Indiana, there is over $100,000 in cash. Plaintiff prays that the real estate in Kentucky be placed under the control of the commissioner of this court to be managed with authority to lease, repair, collect the rents and report to the court. She prays that the ante-nuptial contract be specifically enforced, &c., according to the law of Prussia, and that, if necessary for a settlement, division and partition of the said estate.

On motion of the court appointed the commissioner receiver as prayed, and steps are now being taken to marshal the assets of the estate.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Muir & Bijur and Gibson & Son, of this city, assisted by Messrs. McDonald, Butler & McDonald and Gordon, Brown & Lamb, of Indianapolis.

THE DECATUR LEASE.

Repeal of the Ordinance Providing for the Payment of $375,000 by the City of Louisville.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following message was submitted last night:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville: GENTLEMEN: The certificate of your honorable body, approved April 25, 1871, providing for a payment of $375,000 to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company upon their obtaining control of certain roads in Tennessee and Alabama, giving title and a continuous trunk line to Montgomery, having been adopted in the belief that the aforesaid company would, in a few days, "call a bolders' meeting, at once ratify the contracts giving them sole rol of such roads; but such action not having been taken, it is now thought proper at the present time that the matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the president and directors of the road for such future action as they may deem best, unhampered for all interests involved by the stipulations of the ordinance, if extended, which were repealed at once, and referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

Robt. Rowe, $84 07, for flowery crossings.
H. H. Birch, $1,066 20, for repairing streets.
T. W. McNally, $434 12, for cleaning streets.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Para Lime Company, $345 94 for lime furnished city.
J. D. Fowler, $468 08 for brick laid on city hall.
Sol McCullom, $983 95 for brick furnished city.
D. Bennet, $25, flagging for city hall.
Owen McDonald & Co., $18,856, stone work on city hall.
John Mitchell, $300, bridge across Montgomery-street ditch at Chestnut street.
Waite & Selvage, $1,000 for repairing streets.
H. B. Lyter, $1,000 for repairing streets.
D. J. Bowles, $377 for stone.
Police, $3,118 25, pay-rolls for April.
The City Engineer submitted the following approximate estimate of the cost of work required by the same, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of C w bon street, from west side Seventh to Eighth; Peter McKegney, contractor.

Apportionment of Eighth street, from north side Delaware to north side Kentucky street; W. H. Dulaney, contractor.

Apportionment of Eighth street, from north side Lexington to north side Delaware street; W. H. Dulaney, contractor.

Apportionment of alley from west side of Second, 56 feet alley west of Fifth, 8 ire s to east side of Sixth street, and between York and Kentucky streets; Chas. Hunter, contractor.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen for a joint session this evening at 8½ o'clock for the purpose of electing three managers of the House of Refuge and one private policeman, was adopted.

Mr. Kaye moved to reconsider the vote adopting an ordinance regulating furniture car stands, which was lost.

Mr. Leech, from the Committee on Fire Department, on leave, presented a claim in favor of George W. Levi to pay the Fire Department for April, 1871, amounting to $7,682 90, which was adopted.

Mr. Leech, from same, presented the report of George W. Levi for March, 1871, which was received and filed.

Mr. Jacob, from Street Committee, Western District, presented an ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks for the streets 80 feet wide, which was referred 8 o'clock Committee, Eastern and Western Districts.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented a claim in favor of Krake & Cheatin for $1,110 55, which was referred, for material furnished on High street, between Ninth-cross street and Lock street, which was adopted.

Board of Aldermen resolutions instructing the Mayor, City Attorney and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to settle all differences between the city and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, including the said resolution having been subsequently so amended as to refer the matter to the Council for the settlement to be submitted to the Council for approval, this board concurred in said amendment.

Mr. Kreck introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters on Washington street, between Hancock and Clay, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert introduced separate resolutions authorizing the Board of Aldermen to advertise for a sewer in Seventh street, between Chestnut and Walnut; in Broadway, between Preston and the river; in Congress street, from Seventh to Ninth; in Walnut street, from Fifth to Sixth; in Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets; from Fifth to Sixth, and in Sixth street, from Green to Walnut, which were severally referred to the joint Committees on Sewers, Western District.

Mr. Barret was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution permitting the Louisville Gas Company to extend their tracks at Sixth and Main streets, and to construct a turn-table in Brook street.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following separate ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Breckinridge street, between Twelfth and thirteenth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, below Ninth and west streets.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution, approving the grade of Baxter avenue, from Jeffer son street to the city limits, and of the changed grade of said avenue from the Work-house road to Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a Common Council resolution authorizing the Board of Aldermen for bids, and to contract for the extension of an archway over Beargrass creek, on Baxter avenue, which was referred to the Finance and Street Committees.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance to improve the unpaved portion of the east side of Breckinridge street, between Ridge street, between Floyd street and Preston street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Apordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street, between Meadow street and Chestnut street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Chestnut street, between Madison street and Jefferson street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Jacob street, between Jackson street and Hancock street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on the north side of Green street, between Seventh and Eighth street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Campbell or Kentucky street, from the east side of Floyd street to the west side of Preston street.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Floyd street to the alley-foot alley between Jacob and College streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Kentucky street, between Broadway street and Breckinridge street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Washington street, between Webster and Adams streets.

Mr. Byrne submitted an ordinance from the Common Council for improving part of an alley from Floyd street to the alley-foot alley next between Breckinridge and Campbell (or Kentucky) street, being the first alley south of Breckinridge, with the road and footpath to the street; Committee, Western District.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution requesting the Mayor to contract for the unpaved portion of the sidewalks on the east side of Sixth-cross street, between Monigan's street and Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of improving Eighth street from Kentucky to Delaware; Peter McKegney, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Eighth street from Delaware to Walnut; Peter McKegney, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Eighth street from Walnut to Green; Peter McKegney, contractor.

Apportionment of alley from west side of Second, 56 feet alley west of Fifth, 8 ire s to east side of Sixth street, and between York and Kentucky streets; Chas. Hunter, contractor.

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Mr. Leech, from same, presented the report of George W. Levi for March, 1871, which was received and filed.

Mr. Jacob, from Street Committee, Western District, presented an ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks for the streets 80 feet wide, which was referred 8 o'clock Committees, Eastern and Western Districts.

Mr. Jacob, from same, presented a claim in favor of Krake & Cheatin for $1,110 55, which was referred, for material furnished on High street, between Ninth-cross street and Lock street, which was adopted.

Board of Aldermen resolutions instructing the Mayor, City Attorney and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to settle all differences between the city and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, including the said resolution having been subsequently so amended as to refer the matter to the Council for the settlement to be submitted to the Council for approval, this board concurred in said amendment.

Mr. Kreck introduced a resolution directing the repair of the gutters on Washington street, between Hancock and Clay, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert introduced separate Resolutions authorizing the Board of Aldermen to advertise for a sewer in Seventh street, between Chestnut and Walnut; in Broadway, between Preston and the river; in Congress street, from Seventh to Ninth; in Walnut street, from Fifth to Sixth; in Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets; from Fifth to Sixth, and in Sixth street, from Green to Walnut, which were severally referred to the joint Committees on Sewers, Western District.

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